Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1867. NO. 3.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel,	Dec.	15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street,	"	22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville,	"	29 & 30.
Topsail, at Union,	Jan.	5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown,	"	12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street,	"	19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands,	"	26 & 27.
Cokesburg, at Bethany,	Feb.	2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's,	"	16 & 17.
Duplin, at Magnolia,	"	23 & 24.
Bladen, at Centre,	March	2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Drew, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Barker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Appointments for Roanoke District, N.C. Conference.

Warren, at Warrenton,	Dec.	29 & 30
Wilson,	Jan'y.	5 & 6
Tawboro', at Tawboro',	"	12 & 13
Roanoke, at Ebenezer,	"	19 & 20
Williamston, at Williamston,	"	26 & 27
Plymouth, at Plymouth,	Feb'y.	2 & 3
Washington, at Washington,	"	9 & 10
Bath, at Woodstock,	"	16 & 17
Matamuskeet, at Swan Quarter,	"	23 & 24
Hatteras, at Hatteras,	March	2 & 2

The District Stewards meeting will be held at the Church in Tarboro', on Saturday the 12th July. The Stewards are Messrs. H. Palmer, E. A. Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Weathersbee, Chas. Latham, John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. S. A. Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and Hatteras. It is *important* that all should be present.

As the returns from the Annual Conference thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late General Conference, will soon be officially announced as the law of the Church the district Stewards in anticipation of such announcement will elect four Delegates to our next Annual Conference, in conformity with the provisions of said law.

My Post Office, for the present, is Tarboro', N. C.

M. S. MORAN, P. E.

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

THE

LARGEST COLLECTION OF SEEDS

Ever Offered in America.

Full and explicit directions for cultivation are given in our new

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE

KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDEN,

Now ready.

A DESCRIPTIVE work of 130 pages, fully illustrated with a beautiful colored plate and 100 engravings, containing a list of over 2,500 varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds; also, 150 varieties of the choicest French Hybrid Gladiolus. All the novelties, both of the Flower and Vegetable, for 1867, will be found described in the above work. Mailed free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. WASHBURN & CO. Seed Merchants, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

Lilies, Tuberoses, Tigridias, Gladiolus, Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., &c., for spring planting now ready.

feb. 15 2-4tw*

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

THE undersigned having, at December Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of Wilie P. Keith, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

FRANCES KEITH, Adm'x.

January 9th, 1867. 112 3t—1-3w*

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8. w-1-tf

E. TURLINGTON. W. M. MONROE

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

Oct. 4 35-wtf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., the veteran warrior against tobacco, is in Washington City, distributing anti-tobacco tracts and delivering lectures against the "weed. He addressed a four-page tract to General Grant, exhorting him to drop his cigar.

Sheridan says that he did not arrest Surratt's brother in Texas, for the reason that Surratt never had any brother.

Geo. Bancroft, a historian, has been nominated to the Senate of the United States to be Collector of the port of Boston.

The snow drifts on the Alleghany mountains are thirty feet high.

LINES TO A DAUGHTER.

Irregular lines addressed to a daughter now no more, on her birth-day, accompanied by a copy of Shakspeare:

Wake dearest! lo! to chase away
Dull sleep, and greet thy natal day,
Thy father brings a rich bouquet
Of wild flowers culled by Shakspeare's hand;
Fresh as when first
Their buds they burst
In far off realms of fairy land;

Sweet as the wild-crab blossom; bright
And clustering as the gems of night;
More various than the fleeting hues
Which mark the pathway angels use
On errands from above;
Enduring as yon quenchless flame,
As Shakspeare's own immortal name,
Or thy fond father's love.

Yet sooth a simple gift;
Mere fancy flowers: but then we know,
Straws tell how softest zephyr's blow,
Or gentlest tides of ocean flow:
So "trifles light as air" may show
The heart-stream's drift.

Let wealthy fools, kings, dukes and earls,
Boast of their diamonds and their pearls,
Dear bought in distant mart:
Not all their wealth or power suffice
To gain that pearl without a price—
A true and loving heart.

Let Fashion's slave in frigid zone,
Where human hearts congeal to stone,
False Love's caress, feigned sorrow's moan,
Barter for gold away;
Not the proud Czar's imperial throne
Can tempt true love; no love alone,
True love, can e'er repay.

The costly gauds which Pride bestows,
Oft by their vain display,
The giver's hollow heart expose,
And selfish aims betray;

But tokens of love, tho' slight
As was of old the widow's mite,
A wild-flower plucked from secret nook,
A pebble from the glassy brook,
A petted bird or favored book,
A gentle word or tender look,
Thrill the heart with pure delight;
Love's very thoughts like lightning fly
From soul to soul, from eye to eye,
To make Joy's day-dream still more bright,
And gild the hours of Grief's long tedious night.

What tho' the gift
In sordid eyes
Of little worth may seem;
Or vanish swift
As spray updashed from mountain stream,
Or young ambition's fitful dream;
The cherished flower may drooping lie,
The woodland warbler sing and die;
Yet as they perish thoughts arise,
Sweet thoughts, to fan Love's holy flame,
Still, still, to grow within the soul
When she has left her earthly frame,
And reached her destin'd goal.

Yes, there's on earth a heavenly joy
For loving hearts too vast, too high,
Too free from earth's impure alloy,
For pride to feel or wealth to buy:
And there's a solace too in grief,
For loving hearts: a sweet relief
To worldly souls unknown;
Felt in Affection's every tone.
Her cheering smile, her soul-heaved sigh,
The "gracious drops" that from her eye
Fall fast and bright,
Like meteors from the troubled sky
Of wintry night.

Yes, darling G——, thy heart would hold
Affection's simplest proofs more dear.
The soothing tone, the smile sincere,
The deep drawn sigh and falling tear
Than aught that can be bought with gold.

And dearest Love,
That gentle filial heart of thine,
Believe me, I would not resign,
To make earth's hidden treasures mine;
Or the deep sea's, nor might I join
With these, the starry world's that shine
In Heaven above.

GOODDIES FOR SLANG.

I was courting a beautiful girl one night,
Whom I worshipped as almost divine,
And longed to hear her breathe the sweet little word
That told me she would be mine;
I was praising the wealth of her chesnut hair,
And her eyes of machless blue,
When she laid her dear cheek on my shoulder and said:
Hurrah! *That's bully for you.*"

I started in terror, but managed to keep
From showing my intense surprise,
And pressed my lips lightly on brow and on cheek,
And on her meekly closed eyes;
I told her my love was as deep as the sea,
(As I felt her heart go pit-patter),
I would worship her always if she would be mine;
And she whispered, "*Oh! that's what's the matter!*"

I told her that her cheek would the rose put to shame,
Her teeth the famed Orient pearl,
And the ocean's rich coral could never compare
With the lips of my beautiful girl;
That her voice was like the music that comes to the ear
In the night time—and sweet was her smile
As that of an angel, and softly she breathed,
"*On that you can just bet your pile!*"

In the hush of the starlight I still whispered on,
And pressed her more close to my breast;
Talked sweeter than Romeo, dearer than Claude,
And told her how true love was blest;
Of bliss in a cottage, of flowers and birds,
(Though I felt at times strange out of joint),
When she looked with a smile, and daintly lisped
In my ear, "*I can't quite see the point!*"

I pressed her still closely, I talked still more sweet,
Called the stars to look down on our love,
Made love rhyme to dove, and kiss rhyme to bliss,
And vowed by the heavens above
I'd be constant and true if she'd only be mine;
Pressed her lips and caressed her brown locks,
When she answered me back, with a rich, saucy laugh,
"*Look here! ain't yer after the rocks!*"

STATE NEWS.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—We have to record the death of Mr. Robert A. Pate, a sad event that occurred on Monday night at half past ten o'clock.

Mr. Pate was in the twenty-third year of his age, a young man of good address, and popular manners, and the melancholy termination of his promising life, has cast a gloom over the entire community.

He was a native of Greene county, where he leaves a number of relatives and friends to regret his untimely end. To them we tender our sympathies.

Mr. Pate, it will be remembered, was wounded in the affair of Sunday night.

Wilson Carolinian, 13th inst.

A FORTUNE FOR A HALIFAX MAN.—From some statements which have been made to us, we are gratified to learn that there is a strong probability that Sheriff Snow, of this county, is one of the heirs to a fortune of fifty or sixty millions, in England.—There is a valuable portion of London known as Snow Hill, which formerly belonged to Dr. Nathaniel Snow, who emigrated to this country many years ago, and died here, leaving no will. A man by the name of Sam Snow brought suit for the property in England, a short time ago, but failed to get it, because it was proven that the property belongs to the heirs of Dr. Nathaniel Snow, and Sam Snow could not prove himself to be one of those heirs. It was proved, in the trial, that Dr. Snow emigrated to this country; and we learn that there is a bible in the possession of some of the Snow family in Alabama, which contains the family record of Dr. Nathaniel Snow, and proves conclusively that our Sheriff and the Alabama Snows are the heirs of Dr. Nathaniel Snow.

Weldon State.

FIRE AT MOREHEAD CITY.—The store and dwelling house of a Mr. Wood, a German, and contents, at Morehead City, were entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 12th inst. Also three other small houses.

The Festival held on Tuesday evening by the ladies of the Congregational Society to raise funds for the rehabiliment of their church edifice, on Middle Street, passed off as affairs of the kind always will, when judiciously gotten up and properly managed.

The Chapel was filled at an early hour by as fair and festive an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen as it has been our good fortune to mingle with for a long time.

Newbern Journal Commerce.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Willie Flowers, who was on his way to Wilson yesterday morning, was halted on the road about two miles from Wilson, by three men —black—and robbed of his horse, money, valuable papers, hat and boots, and then ordered not to go to Wilson. He, however, after making a circuitous route reached Wilson. Mr. Flowers, we understand, thinks the robbers were white men disguised as negroes.—*Goldsboro' News 14th.*

PETTY THIEVING—ARREST OF ONE OF THE DEPREDATORS.—A number of cases of petty thieving have been reported to us during the week.

On Tuesday evening two negroes entered the establishment of Mr. O. F. Shelden, on Hancock street, one diverting the clerk's attention while the other emptied the money drawer. The thieves then knocked over the lamp and ran out. Henry Becton, one of the party, was arrested yesterday.

From statements made by some of his accomplices it appears this rogue has been robbing by the wholesale, recently.

Newbern Jour. Com. 14th

THE CHILDREN'S FAIR AND FEAST—Opened in the Court House building last night with all its anticipated success. The display of attractions for both eye and palate was unusually fine, and the preparations for the amusement of the audience excellently arranged. The fair will continue throughout the day and night and possibly to-morrow night.

Newbern Jour. Com. 14th.

TRAVELING OYSTER BED.—We were permitted to examine a curiosity in nature of a most amusing character, at A. Near's confectionery store yesterday.

It was no less than three large sized live oysters, firmly attached to the shell of a common river turtle.

The bivalves are very securely imbedded on the turtle's back, and doubtless have been enjoying free transportation for many a day.—*Newbern Jour. Com. 14th.*

A ROGUE CAUGHT.—We are glad to announce that, by the vigilance of Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent in this State, the Deputy Postmaster at Huntsville, Yadkin county, N. C., was arrested this week, for purloining money from the mails. On the examination sufficient evidence was produced for his conviction, and he was committed for further trial, to the jail at Winston, because of the insecurity of the Yadkin county jail. We have had several complaints from that office, of the non-arrival of money, which had been sent us, and the development shows who got it. We advise all persons connected with the mails, to be honest, or very sharp in their roguishness, or Dr. Jobe will catch them. Dr. Jobe suggests to the people the propriety of being cautious in sending money by the mails. The department is in no way responsible for losses, and when it can be done, money ought to be sent by Express or private hands. This is especially necessary, until the department can fully organize and get into complete working order the mail system in the State. Rogues must not *presume* too much on the patience of *Job-e.*

Raleigh Sentinel, 13th inst.

NEWBERN MARKET.—Cotton—sales today at 25½@26 cts.; tax paid by purchaser.

Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine 48@50; tax paid by purchaser; Crude Turpentine scarce and in demand. Dip $4@$4 10: Scrape $2 90@$3 00. Rosin $3@$6 as per quality.

Corn $1@$1 05.—*New. Journal Com.*

Supreme Court—Opinions.

By PEARSON, Ch. J. In Higgins *vs.* Hinson, from Duplin, judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. In State *vs.* Myerfielt, from Rowan, declaring that there is no error. In State *vs.* Isenhom, from Caldwell, declaring there is no error. In Doe *ex dem* Hoover *vs.* Thomas from Davidson, *venire de novo.* In Flynt *vs.* Conrad, from Forsyth, judgment affirmed. In Hargrave *vs.* Fisher, in equity, from Davidson, dismissing the bill without prejudice.

By BATTLE, J. In State *vs.* Minton, from Wilkes. declaring that there is error. In State *vs.* Hodges, from Mecklenberg, no error. In State Royster *vs.* Royster, from Person, judgment affirmed. In Houston *vs.* Houston, in equity, from Guilford, directing a sale. In Hartley *vs.* Estis, and Estis *vs.* Hartley, in equity, from Wautaga, directing a decree and dismissing the cross bill. In Chambers *vs.* Davis, in equity, from Rowan, directing a reference.

By READE, J. In Kirkland *vs.* Mangum, from Orange; no error. In Shelton *vs.* Fils, from Caswel; no error. In State *vs.* Henderson, from Mecklenberg; judgment reversed. In Ferguson *vs.* Hoss, in equity, from Caldwell; demurer overruled. In Falls *vs.* McCulloch, in equity, from Gaston. In Satterthwaite *vs.* Cannon, in equity, from Pitt, directing a reference.

Eccentric Divine.

The Rev. Zeb. Twitchel was the most noted Methodist preacher in Vermont for shrewd and laughable sayings. In the pulpit he maintained a suitable gravity of manner and expression, but out of the pulpit he overflowed with fun. Occasionally he would, if emergency seemed to require, introduce something queer in a sermon for the sake of arousing the flagging attention of his hearers. Seeing that his audience was getting sleepy, he paused in his discourse, and discussed as follows:

"Brethren, you haven't any idea of the sufferings of our missionaries in the new settlements on account of the mousquitoes. The mousquitoes in some of these reigons are enormous. A great many of them would weigh a pound, and they will get on logs and bark when missionaries are going along."

By this time all eyes and ears were open, and he proceeded to finish his discourse.

The next day one of his hearers called him to account for telling lies in the pulpit.

"There never was a mousquito that weighed a pound," he said.

"But I didn't say one of them would weigh a pound; I said a great many, and I think a million of them would."

"But you said they barked at the missionaries."

"No, no, brother; I said they would get on logs and and bark."

In addition to Raphael Semmes, ex-Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been elected to a professorship in the Louisiana State Seminary. He is to fill the chair of natural sciences.

Wild Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

The Nashville *Union and Dispatch*, thus describes the passage of the Senate negro suffrage bill by the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature last Wednesday.

The galleries were crowded with negroes while all the vacant seats in the House were filled with spectators ladies and gentlemen, whom the interesting occasion had called together. The vote went on. The clerk called each name clearly and distinctly, and the response of "aye" or "no" was given the same way. The end of the roll was at length reached. The vote was counted and the Speaker announced the result—affirmative 38, negative 25. The bill was passed and thousands of negroes were by the House at 4 o'clock made citizens, and had given them the power of the franchise law —the highest rank that belongs to man in a republican government. When the vote was announced the scene that followed beggars description. Loud and vociferous yells followed, repeated and prolonged.—Men clapped their hands) stamped their feet, holloed and cheered, till the very walls of the capitol and its fluted columns, massive as they are, seemed to tremble.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* correspondent gushed over in the exuberance of his feelings, and swung his hat around his head and cheered most lustily; while those who favored the measure kept up the cheering, the negroes in the galleries caught the infection, and stamped, clapped their hands and yelled at a tremendous rate, on the event vouchsafing to them more privileges than are extended by any State in the North. That grand capital hall never witnessed such a scene before, and few such scenes ever transpired in any capitol where men of dignity had convened for grave and important purposes. It was enough to call the dead Strickland from his coffined niche in the wall, and give him the power of Sampson to tear down the pillars of the capitol, and send the noble edifice tumbling upon the heads of those who dared thus permit its rude desecration. The usurpation was consummated, and trivial jests and loud huzzas rang out from the capitol building, where the last vestige of Tennessee's constitutional liberty was struck down, The event will not be forgotten, nor will the undignified scenes following its consummation.

Short Sermon from a Hard Shell.

"There's nine men standin' at the dore and they all sed they'd take shugar in ther'n."

Sich, friends and bretering, was the talk, in a wurdly cents, wunst common in this our ainshunt land: but the dais is gon by, and the sun runs dry, and no man can say to his naber, hoo art thou, man, and will you take any more shugar in your kanghey?

But the words of our tex has a difrunt and more pertickerleer meening than this. Thar they stood at the dore on a cold wintur's morning, two Babtiss and two Methodies and five Lutharians, and the tother one was a publican. And they all with one vois said they wouldn't dirty their feet in a dram shop, but if the publican would go and git the drinks they'd pay for em.

And they all cried out and every man sed, "I'll take mine with shugar, for it won't feel good to drink the stuff without sweetnin." So the publikin marched in, and the barkeeper sed, "what want ye?" and he answered and sed, "A drink" "How will ye have?" "Plane and straight," says he; "for it ain't no use wasting shugar to circumsalivate akafortis. But there's nine more standin at the dore, and they all sed they'd take shugar in ther'n"

Friends and brethering, it aint only the licker of sperits that is drunk in this roundrerbout and underhand way, but it is the licker of all sorts of human wickedness in like manner. Thor's the licker of malis, that many of you drinks to the drugs, but yure sure to sweeten it with the shugar of self-justification. Thar's the licker of averis that sum keep behind the curtain for constant use, but they always has it well mixed with the sweetnin of prudence and ekonimy. Thar's the licker of self luv that some men drinks by the gallon, but they always puts in lots uv the sugar uv take keer of No. 1. And lastly, thar's the licker uv exorshun which the man sweetens according to circumstances. If he's in the flour line, he'll say the pore'll be better off eatin korn bread; if he's in the cloth line, why it's a good thing to larn em tu make their cloth at home; if he's in the leather line, it'll larn 'em the needcessity of taking better keer uv shoes. "And thar's nine more a standin at the dore, and they all sed they'd take shugar in ther'n."

But friends and brothering, thar's a time cuming and a place fixing, where thar'll be no "standin at the dore" to call for "shugar in ther'n." But they'll have to go rite in and take the drink square up to the front; and the barkeeper'll be old Satun and nobody else; and he'll give them "shugar in ther'n" you'd better believe it, and it'll be shugar of led, and red hot led at that, as sure as your name's Conshunce Dodger.—And you'll be entitled to your rashuns three times a day, if not more frequentlier, and if you don't like it you'll have to lump it, and so may the old Nick close down upon all our silk palverin around the plane ole pools of brotherly luv, and ginirosity and feller-feelin, and fair play! Amen.

Sad Case of Suicide.

Mrs Julia Jones, a respectable lady, wife of a New Orleans jeweler, committed suicide in that city a few days since. It appears that a wedding party took place at the house of Mr. Jones on Monday evening last. The sister of Mrs. Jones was married to a gentleman from Texas. The marriage ceremonies were celebrated with a wedding party, dancing, singing and enjoyment ruled the hour; and although it was observed by those present that Mrs. Jones was quite sad, and wept several times during the evening; still no one thought for a moment that such direful resolutions had taken possession of her mind. The wedding party did not separate until the wee small hours, and to the congratulation of the parting friends, Mrs. Jones, it is said, seemed to join in hearty thanks. Mr. Jones accompanied the wedding party to the depot, and upon finding the store closed inquired the whereabouts of his wife. One of the domestics informed him that she had been out about one hour, and that she stated that she was going to market. He entered the store by the back door, and to his horror there found his wife lying on the floor, weltering in her own blood. She was lying behind the counter, with the muzzle of a pistol close to her breast and the handle clasped in her hand. The ball had passed near the reigon of her heart, and her death must have been almost instantaneous. The deceased was in her thirty-fifth year, and the mother of three children. She and her husband are said to have lived very happily together.

An exchange says: "An Australian clergyman, named Booth, has been compelled to resign his charge in consequence of the strong public feeling excited by his brutal treatment of a small dog which had strayed into his church."

Hamlet as a Yankee.

BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

Ghost—I am thy father's spirit—

Hamlet—Yeou don't say so! Old man give us your flipper. How de do? Hain't seen you in a coon's age. When'd ye come down?

G—Doomed for a cetain term to walk at night—

H—Why on airth don't you take a hoss car and ride? Or do they quit too airly for you? I say, where do you hang eout daytime?

G—And for the day confined to fast in fires—

H—About heow fast are ye on a dirt road? Tew-forty?

G—Till the foul crimes done in the days of my nature are burnt and purged away.

H—Are you purging bad? Try a little of this cholera medicine. Knock it higher'n Gilderoy.

G—But that I am forbid to tell the secrets of my prison house, I could a tale unfold—

H—Don't unfold it here, old man—don't.

G—Whose slightest recital would harrow up thy soul.

H—Fetch on your barrow.

G—Freeze thy young blood—

H—Git eout, you tarnal old refrigerator.

G—Make thy two eyes like stars start from their spheres—

H—Dew tell! Yeou couldn't tell about what time they'd start?

G—Thy knotted and combined locks to part—

H—I've parted with about all of them locks now, 'specially on the top of my head.

G—And each particular hair—

H—I ain't particular to a hair.

G—To stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

H—Neow look a here, old poppy, don't fret your porcupine over me.

G—But this eternal blazon must not be to ears of flesh and blood.

list!

H—(Getting angry)—Yeou be gol darned! Didn't I list in Sol Peabody's Hum Guards when yeou fled into Canada, takin' your draft with ye? And where yeou was killed by the Finnegans and it served you right. Better go and 'list yourself, you tarnel old critter 'stead of prowlin' round nights disturbin' your blood relations. Git eout.—[Exit Hamlet in a rage.]—*N. Y. Clipper.*

The Next Congress.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York "World" writes:

Speculation is already rife as to the presiding officers of the next Congress, for, as Senator Foster's term of office will expire on the 4th of March, a new President of the Senate will have to be chosen. This latter, however, is a small matter as compared with the Speakership of the House. Speaker Colfax is anxious for re-election, and his prospects are very good. But recently it has been ascertained that there is an undercurrent against him. A number of the leading Radicals are quietly working in opposition to him, fearing lest he may not give them the assistance which they will need to secure the success of all their projects. Thad. Stevens is understood to favor the selection of a new Speaker, as he feels sorely at being called to order a few days since, for his remarks about Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the call being sustained by Speaker Colfax. He has not named a candidate for the Speakership, but it is believed that he would prefer the election of some bitter Radical, otherwise too mild to offer the slightest opposition to any proposition introduced or endorsed by him. Yet it is not likely that the opposition to the re-election of Colfax will amount to much. The present Speaker is intensely Radical, and has never refrained to express the most extreme views when such expression might prove advantageous to him as a partisan.—He will lend all the aid in his power to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, so soon as he thinks that the majority of his party favor it.

Singular, if True.

Miss Sallie Hinckley is the leading fairy nudity in the grand spectacle now being performed at the New York Theatre, and as such is well known to New Yorkers.—The *Mercury*, a theatrical paper published in New York, says this same Miss Hinckley did a good thing the other night.

It seems that Miss Sallie attended brother Smyth's lectures on the Black Crook divinities; and so, when she espied a scholarly and rather good looking elderly gentleman, with long hair and prominent chin, on a front seat at the New York Theatre, the other evening, she "knew her man."—At the close of the scene, she sent an invitation to the Rev. Dr. Smyth to come round on the stage. If our information is true, the parson went round, shook hands with Sallie, whose Eve-like appearance pleased him very much. Before leaving, Dr. Smyth was introduced to the prominent ballet girls who thanked him for having spoken of them so favorably in his recent discourse. It is understood that the parson promised to visit them at their home. Verily, the time is coming when the lion and lamb shall lie down together.

A Chicago clergyman, who didn't draw the Crosby Opera House, took his revenge on the following Sunday by preaching from a text in Jeremiah, which reads thus:

"As the partridge sitteth upon eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at the end shall be a fool."

There is nothing like showing proper resentment upon all occasions and under all circumstances.

Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, having selected from his constituents a commission to fill the cadetship in his gift by competitive examination, they held the examination on Friday, and selected for the appointment Lieutenant Geo. B. Davis of Springfield, a young man who served as an officer of volunteers during the late war.

The funeral obsequies of Judge William Miller took place at Mount Vernon, N. Y., in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday afternoon. The Revs. Wm. H. Boole, Mallory, Collins, Seaman, and J. E. Smith were present and delivered short addresses. The remains were placed in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Some of the newspapers in printing Mr. Peabody's late letter, have unintentionally omitted the words "Southern and," the letter stating that the income of his gift is to be applied for the promotion and encouragement of education, etc., among the young of the more destitute of the Southern and Southwestern States.

"Colonel William S. King, the late State Constable of Massachusetts, has been brevetted Brigadier of the Bay State militia, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the vindication of the Sunday laws upon the persons of blasphemous Boston barbers and bean-bearing Boston boys.

Mr. Davis' health is better than it has been for six months.

Increase of Population.

The Houston *Telegraph* says: "The population of Texas at the beginning of the war was between 600,000 and 700,000. It is now at least 1,200,000. It will soon have as large a population as the State of New York. Population is flowing into it from every part of the civilized world. No country on this earth offers such inducements to emigrants as Texas."

It seems also that there is considerable emigration of negroes from the cotton States tending towards Texas. The editor of the Houston *Journal* lately noticed three car loads of negroes, big and little, passing up the Central Road. They said "dey were from Souf Carlina, and gwine to Texas." There were over one hundred in the party, and the railroad officials informed the *Journal* that the Government was footing the bills. The same paper speaks of crowds of negroes brought over in the Mobile boats, and says that the Government is feeding them and paying their passage. It has heretofore been stated that large numbers of negroes have been moved by the Government from South Carolina into Florida.

So, then, the tendency of the black population is to the South, and not to the North and West. They can listen to the preaching of the fanatic and abolitionist—those faithful allies; but they fear to trust themselves among them; they do not believe in their sincerity and liberality, and the country is too cold. When Texas fills up with them, their natural outlet is open into Mexico, where they will find the climate more congenial to their physical natures, and a state of morals better suited to their social condition; so that they can amalgamate with that already hybrid people, and suffer no more from distinction of race and color.

The Food Question in England—A Short Crop.

The London *Times* says, according to calculations by an experienced agriculturist, the food question until next harvest stands as follows:

The annual consumption of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom may be taken at 18,500,000 quarters, of which our average home growth is 12,000,000 quarters.—The crop of 1866 is one-eighth deficient—namely 1,500,000 quarters, leaving 8,000,000 quarters to be imported between harvest 1866 and harvest 1867. The average annual cost of wheat and flour for the last three years has been (at 41s. per quarter) $37,925,900, and the probable cost of the current year's consumption (at 58s. per quarter) will be £53,650,000, showing an excess of cost of wheat and flour beyond the average of three preceding years of £15,725,000. This makes no allowance for diminished consumption, as the higher price is more than met by the general high rate of wages, and these figures apply to wheat and flour only, and do not include the increase of price on other descriptions of corn.

Wages of Labor.

The report of the Agricultural Bureau for January contains an elaborate compilation of the statistics of wages of farm labor throughout the country. It is based on original returns from every State in the Union, almost every county being represented in a portion of them. It also includes the territories. The average rates of white labor, without board, is $28 per month, and $15 50 per month with board. The average rate of freedmen's labor is $16, without board, and $9 75 with board. The highest rate for States is in California, about $45. Massachusetts pays the next highest. $38. The average rate in the Eastern States is $33 30; for the Middle States, $30 07; for the Western States, $28 70; in the Southern States, for freedmen, $16.—The increase in the rate of labor since 1860 is about 50 per cent.; and since 1855, upon Mr. Carey's estimate, 70 per cent. The rate of wages, with board, of the States forming the belt from Pennsylvania to Iowa, varies but 24 cents, ranging from $18 72 to $18 96.

Pork Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6th.—We continue the publication of pork packing returns from the packing points in the interior: Packing to date, 1,941,304; estimate for the season, 2,186,190—total packed last season, 1,432,993. The footings show an increase, so far, of 753,197 this season. As a general thing, the reports indicate an increase in the weight, but what the actual increase is cannot now be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. The total number of hogs packed in the West last season was 1,683,474, and the previous year 2,451,619.

By Steam to Liverpool.

The British steamship Pioneer, Captain Shackelford, was cleared for Liverpool yesterday by Messrs. W. B. Smith & Co., with 493 bales Sea Island, 1,123 bales of Upland Cotton, and 11 packages Merchandise—the whole valued at $269,943.

This vessel carries the bulk of about 1,800 bales compressed Cotton, on a light draft of water, and with a fair opportunity she will probably make a good run to Liverpool.—*Charleston News. 12th inst.*

The New Ocean Telegraph.

Mail advices from Europe confirm the intelligence that the Spanish government has granted to the International Ocean Telegraph Company, of New York, the exclusive privilege for forty years, of laying telegraphic cables between the United States and Cuba. It is also announced that the Spanish government has further agreed to grant to the same company an exclusive privilege for a similar period for connecting by telegraph the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba.

A Duel With a New Result.

The Montgomery *Mail* says a duel was fought between a Major Baker, of Lowndes county, and Mr. Austill, of Mobile, in which the former was seriously, if not mortally wounded in the side. Mr. Austill was unhurt, but his second was not so fortunate. As Mr. Baker was falling he discharged his pistol, but his aim being uncertain, the ball lodged in the thigh of his antagonist's second. We believe such an occurrence is unexampled in the annals of dueling. The distance was five paces, and the weapons pistols.

A lady living near Rock Hill, South Carolina, on last Saturday gave birth to a daughter and forty-two hours afterwards she gave birth to another daughter and a son. The weights of the infants were respectively, five and three-quarters, seven, and eight and a quarter pounds, and they are all, with their mother, doing as well as could be expected. The husband of this lady is over seventy years old.

The Troy "Times," of the 5th instant says that a lady who resides in Schenectady recently went to her parents' home, in Bennington, Vt., to have her mother's care in childbirth. Owing to the ill feeling of her father toward her husband she was driven away almost with curses. She was passing through Troy on her way back, when, on the evening of the 4th, she gave birth to a child in the street.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per squar for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

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Strike out the "White."

We have reliable information that one of our doughty legislators intends introducing a bill to strike out the color "white" from all national flags that float on the breezes of Tennessee. This is quite *apropos.*—Some think that a streak of *black* will be substituted for the white. Others think that after the white is expunged, red (being a rebel color also) will follow suit to give place for black—leaving as the national colors, *black* and *blue.* Won't that be a regular *bruiser?*—*Nashville Gazette.*

Sterling Price.

The Chicago Times says: It is announced that Sterling Price has left Mexico, and is now in the United States. We are informed by a gentleman who conversed with him within the last week, that he announced himself anxious to return to Missouri, and desires to make himself useful in assisting to restore harmony to the people of his own State.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I'm only like the prodigal son; I shall reform by-and-by." "And I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my fathers," and accordingly off she went.

NEWS ITEMS.

Matilda Heron is in Albany.

Hon. T. A. Scott is at the St. Nicholas.

Miss Kellogg is going to Europe.

Green Clay Smith is in Washington.

The French Count Lubersac is at the Clarendon.

Count De Montaigne, of Paris, is at the Brevoort.

Major General Ed. McCook is at the St. Nicholas.

Fred. Douglass lectured in St. Louis last Friday night.

A. Rose, a blighted Rose, of Chicago, shot himself through the head for love.

Rose Eytinge closed her enagagement in Washington on Saturday night.

Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, is at the Westminister.

The negro testimony bill was defeated by the Kentucky Senate on the 7th inst.

An exchage says of the two boys who are to drum for the championship of the Northwest that both will beat.

Anecdotes should be sent to a newspaper so amusing that the compositor cannot set them up for laughter.

Crosby has made hundreds of persons *Cross by* not heaping an opera house "onto them."

Miss Evans, of Mobile, the author of "Beulah" and "St. Elmo," is at the St. Nicholas.

Seventy-five new plays were produced in Paris last year.

General Braxton Bragg has sold his warhorse in Mobile for $5,000.

The Patent Office is self-sustaining. and now has on hand a fund of $280,000, after paying all expenses.

Thad. Stevens re-destruction bill not only strangles the Constitution, but murders the civil rights bill.

James Barron Hope, a Norfolk journalist, has delivered a lecture in Richmond on "Colonial Virginia."

Lieutenant Colonel O. W. Holmes, Jr., of the Massachusetts militia, has been breveted Colonel.

Colonel Henry, a Kentuckian sculptor, has been doing a bust of the lamented Lincoln, which will be inaugurated at Louisville on the 12th.

Mr. L. W. Jerome has lately made a grant of land to Yonkers for public a cemetery, and earned thereby the gratitude of every true Yonker.

Jefferson closed a series of great hits by his appearance in Baltimore, on Saturday, in the character of *Dr. Pangloss* in Coleman's "Heir at Law."

The largest heads in the United States Senate are those carried by Grimes, Pomeroy, and Van Winkle. Each measures twenty-four inches. *Vive prenologie!*

Artemus Ward's illness is ascribed to the bad jests he has perpetrated since he went to England. He says a man can't be as funny as in America.

An aged gentleman is said to have remarked that there never was a woman born who could survive a great while if she had her own way in everything all the time.

A. A. Kelley, the "proprietor" of the North American gift concert, of Chicago, has quietly left that city for parts unknown. The drawing was to have taken place on the 28th ult., but it didn't.

A Nashville negro has sued a Mr. Walker for false imprisonment, laying damages at $25,000, because Walker had him arrested on suspicion of robbery, which, it now appears, was committed by another.

Colonel Wilson's family name, it appears is not Wilson, but Colbath, and the "Col." currently prefixed to the Senator's name is probably an abbreviation from this. At least, it is not explicable on any other hypothesis.

A man has been arrested in Hungary for killing four children and eating their hearts raw. He acted on the belief that he would have the power to become invisible when he had eaten seven, but was not permitted to carry his experiment to a conclusion.—He ought to have been made invisible on eating the first one.

A Western paper says Butler's patriotism is "sterling." It will surprise the Doctor's friends to hear that, after all his talk about the "foreign financial enemies of the country," has gone and invested the fruits of his own loyalty in British securities.

A "Philadelphia lawyer" gives the following definition of law and equity: "At common law you are done for at once; at equity you are not so easily disposed of.—One is prussic acid and the other is laudanum."

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. D. Moore, Dr. J. A. BROOKS, D. C., to Miss AGNES D. PRICE, of Smithville, N. C.

In Tarboro', on the evening of the 13th inst., at the residence of ex-Gov. H. T. Clark, by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr. EDWIN D. FOXHALL to Miss MARY L. HARGRAVE, both of Edgecombe county.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday the 7th instant, by Rev. Mr. Peeler, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS to Mrs. SARAH J. BIZZELL, all of Wayne county, N. C. *

At Bayville, N. C., on the 13th inst., by Rev. L. McKinnon, Capt. JOHN W. PLUMMER, of Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, to Miss SUE, daughter of D. J. Gilbert, of Wilmington, N. C. *

Also, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Hector McNeill, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. WILLIAM J. GILBERT, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss SARAH JANE, daughter of Angus McBryde, of Robeson county, N. C.

DIED.

In Onslow county, N. C., on the 9th day of February, 1867, ROBERT WHITE, in the 76th year of his age.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

New York, &c., &c.

Some few weeks since business carried us to the great commercial emporium of the country—the city of New York.—We left this *metropolis* for that *village* one morning, and on the evening of the day subsequent to our departure, took a seat in Niblo's Garden, and witnessed the performance of the "Black Crook;" a performance rich and rare, and exhibiting "plumptitudes" in every conceivable variety. So much for modern travel. The time was, when a journey between these places was the labor of several days, and the cause of much bodily fatigue, expense and wear and tear.

New York, without doubt, is a great place; it has increased with unexampled rapidity, and is daily growing greater and richer in all the elements of wealth and prosperity. It is the great commercial heart of the country; the centre of a trade which reaches with spreading arms the world over. To be picked up out of an inland town, and suddenly transported into that rushing, struggling, driving, vast emporium, into those crowded streets and avenues, has a tendency to open the eyes with wonder, if not admiration. There is Broadway, for instance; what street in the world can equal Broadway, with its moving mass of human life—with two great tides as it were of human action and happiness, ever going and returning with the regularity of machinery—with its numberless vehicles, from the hand cart of the laborer to the carriage with liveries of the wealthy, not forgetting that other liveried carriage which passes unnoticed through the thronged thouroughfares on its business journey to Greenwood. Who that has sauntered leisurely down Broadway, and surrendered his thoughts to the speculations of the moment, but has wondered at the wealth, the resources, the importance of this great and growing city. Or on the return, seated with the driver of the omnibus on his perched up seat, but has gazed with admiration on the panorama spread out before him, a rushing throng of thousands as far as the eye can reach, with magnificent houses on either hand and countless stores filled with rich merchandise. See it by gas light, when the hurrying press is somewhat over and the seekers of pleasure pass on their way.

There is but one Broadway, and it may not be excelled. It really seems as though the people of New York have no other occupation but to walk alternately and continually, up and down Broadway. The reflections that come over a stranger, standing before one of the hotels, and gazing at the passing crowd, are conflicting and overpowering. How many unwritten volumes are passing there! How much of happiness, the tinsel pleasure of the hour, is in that groupe? How much of care, wasting disease and sorrow passes slowly yonder?—There is unblushing sin, with high head, and unappreciated virtue with lowly front. Riches, poverty, health, disease, age, youth, passing in a stream whose outlet is "that unknown sea which sweeps round all the world." Arriving in New York from an inland, or distant town, and you behold at once the vast difference between the manners and conduct of the one contrasted with the other. Living in a small town you are familiar with the community of interest and feeling, which usually prevails; where the transactions of the day are known to *all* the inhabitants; where the kindly practice of not only attending to your own, but your neighbor's business likewise, is constantly observed, and every slight occurrence, began in speculation and heightened by exaggeration, flies from house to house with daily additions.

Knowing the general interest felt by your neighbors in your family and commercial concerns, and aware that the town generally resolves itself into a committee of the whole for the ascertainment and publication of all occurrences, and tit-bits of scandal or news, you are somewhat surprised in New York, to behold the very antipodes of all this. There a universal selfishness prevails; each man attends to his business, careless whether his neighbor flourishes or fails, lives or dies. They have no time for the cultivation of friendly feeling—it does not pay—they may have chance acquaintanceships, and a slight regard for persons connected with them by trade, but full-blooded friendships are rare, and the exhibitions of personal kindnesses, springing from no motive save that of generosity or good will, are seldom seen. They are, for the most part, a driving, calculating, cold-blooded set, engaged body and soul in the making of money, and careless of all outside this, their legitimate domain. You may occupy a house as your dwelling for years, and with your family have every disposition to cultivate free and easy relations with your neighbors on either side, but this you will find to be impossible; a barrier is raised, and you cannot cross it, save by a compliance with terms other than your own. A good illustration of life in New York is afforded in the experience of one of the hotels, where the man of the office sends up to No. 77 a mint julep, and to No. 138 a coffin. We met an old acquaintance at one of these hotels: "Are you putting up here," says he. "Yes."—"Then I'll see you frequently." Stayed a week and never saw him again.

And yet this indifference to all that concerns your neighbor, so general and wide spread, has its advantages. You can turn round in New York without the fact being known to all the inhabitants; you can be as completely lost there as though in the desert of Sahara, or under the clod. It is one general, strong, absorbing looking out for No. 1; an abnegation of pleasure for self-interest; a rushing, crushing, scrambling for this world's goods, careless of all that happens to other's interests.

Another circumstance strikes a stranger, in entering one of these large cities. It is the bringing down of his self-esteem. Nobody knows him, nobody cares for him.—His fame has not reached that far, he is a mere speck, an atom on that vast sea of human life, perfectly insignificant and not worth two cents on the dollar. Being introduced, he replies to the usual questions propounded, as thus: "I arrived last evening," and "I put up at the St. Nicholas," and retires to his room with the reflection that he is in truth, but a small potatoe, to be sure. Yet New York is a great place, sinful though it be; it is a free place too, where one can do or say what he pleases, without fear of molestation, so that he does not offend against the law. It is the place to have your orders filled, and this it can do without regard to expense, variety, or singularity. Upon the whole, we rather prefer it to our own city of W——, or in fact to any other locality in the Southern country, as long as this terrible uncertainty in regard to our future remains.

Our Federal Relations.

It would seem that despite the conservative outgivings by prominent Republican Congressmen, that Stevens had succeeded in pushing his radical measures through the House, and, possibly, before we go to press they may also have passed the Senate. It will then only require the form of being passed over the veto to become the law of the land. Our people have long been prepared for the enforcement of the most extreme measures which have been presented to Congress, and the passage of the various bills, beginning with the Civil Rights bill to this last, are but successive steps in the party programme. Since the Senate of the United States stooped to turn out a Senator from a sovereign State, and, in order to do so, an honorable Senator deliberately voted in defiance of his promise to an absent colleague, with the approval of his party, we have been prepared for the consummation of any object which party success required.

True, many among us hoped, and possibly are still not without it, that a returning sense of magnanimity and justice would yet compel the Northern people to stop the fell spirit of persecution which has hunted us down in our honorable helplessness. Some who had known their gallantry and prowess upon the field, and as foes had mutually won the respect of each other, were not prepared for the bitter and vindictive spirit which has followed our defeat, while others supposed our bearing as citizens would have been met with equal frankness and sincerity. When we read the provisions of the Stevens bill, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that such are the measures desired to be meeted out by the representatives of these men, whose gallantry we have admired on so many fields; whose manhood has been tested in an hundred battles, to those who, on as many occasions, have called forth the admiration of chief and private; and we are not yet prepared to think that those who composed the *fighting* portion of their armies are truly represented by men who desire to prescribe such *cowardly* punishment for fallen foes.

In speaking of the passage of this bill by the House of Representatives, the *National Intelligencer* comments upon it with equal severity and justice. It says:

"The blackest record ever made by an assembly of the representatives of a free people stained yesterday the proceedings of the House of Representatives. Never, in the tyranous hour of the Long Parliament misrule; never, amid the utmost subservience to the royal mandate of an English king; never, in the bloodthirsty epoch of a French convention, did the representatives of the people stamp themselves with greater ignominy. The bill, which passed by a vote of 109 to 55, hands one-third of the people of this country over to military government. For the rule of law, it substitutes the will of an officer. For the tribunal of a judge, it furnishes a drumhead court-martial or a military commission. For the process of a court and the peaceful visit of a sheriff, it proffers the order of a petty satrap and the presence of a squad of bayonets. It ignores the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It invests a General with absolute power over one-third of his countrymen. It erects subordinate dictators, armed with unbridled power, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Throughout this broad domain, comprising the fairest and most fertile section of the Republic, no man is to have a secure title to his property; no man's house is free from search; no man's chattels exempt from seizure; no man's liberty unexposed to assault; no man's life safe from peril. An army officer, a soldier, exalted above the law, may ruthlessly invade a citizen's home and drag him from the bosom of his family. Such a bill makes a mockery of free institutions. It despites all the great safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples on the freedom of the press. It annihilates the right of free assemblage. It silences the lips of free speech. It infringes the right of the people to bear arms. It wipes out the guaranty of a grand jury presentment. It abolishes the exemption of freedom from seizure and from search. It abrogates the right of trial by a jury of one's peers in the vicinage of the commission of the alleged offence. It tramples upon the prerogative of the President, it makes war upon the Constitution, it rebels against the authority of the Supreme Court. It invades the sacred constitutional rights of the citizen. It is treason enveloped in the forms of law. It is rebellion wearing the garb of legitimate power. It is usurpation assuming the sanctity of constitutional enactment."

The final passage of this bill and the change of government made necessary thereby, will find the people of North Carolina prepared to submit to the humiliation with a quiet and necessary submission. They feel, as only a proud and honorable people can, the spirit which prompts, more than the means used for punishment. When the present political excitement has subsided; when the revolution has run its course and the injustice and malice of the day shall have given way before the soothing effects of time and the powerful influences of truth, the Southern people may hope to receive the reward due their courage, their sufferings and their honesty.

As bad as this bill is, it has its virtues.—We believe that the welfare of our people will be under the care of much more humane and honorable men than if we were to be turned over to the tender mercies of those sons of the South, who will procure the humiliation of their people at the cost of their own infamy. Without the promise held out to Arnold, they will reap his reward. The infamous tools of designing politicians, their pusillanimity will insure the contempt of their masters.

Under its provisions, should it become a law, we can only ask the Commander-in-Chief to give us as our military Governor a *soldier*, in the full sense of that comprehensive word; one who has not learned the science of war and practiced it only in the halls of Congress, or in the bar rooms of Washington, but upon the battle field; one who has fought us and learned to appreciate us. Be our government what it may, and call our Executive officer what they will, asking no favors, we only demand justice. If we cannot be tried by a jury of our peers, we demand that our judges should be honorable men; if our grievances cannot reach the President and the Supreme Court, compel us not to appeal in vain to the heartless and envenomed emissaries of power. Officials, clothed with the supreme and irresponsible authority which this bill gives them, should be selected with care and judgment. This much at least, if we cannot ask, humanity demands.

The Action of Congress.

We, the people of the South, have become quite indifferent as to the course the present Congress may pursue towards us.—Hence it is only necessary for us to keep quiet and see how far fanaticism will lead them. But at the same time, it certainly gives pleasure to a public journalist to copy such articles as the following, which appears in the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th. We here can "await the consummation of events" at Washington, and "bear with fortitude the inflictions that may be imposed" upon us. The *Intelligencer* speaks sensibly, and we copy its article as follows:

"We confess to relief from a heavy weight of depression by the action of the Senate yesterday upon reconstruction. Not that we are in favor of its bill in the abstract, or to its provisions in detail; yet as an alternative to the bloody demonstrations in legislation of the House, it goes to the latter as an admonition

"In the respect that it forever consigns, as we suppose, to utter darkness the hideous House bill to establish negro supremacy over whites in Louisiana, which would infallibly instigate the initiation of St. Domingo horrors, lighting up the lurid flames of wholesale butchery, burning, rapacity, and all other forms of crime, we are thankful for the action of the Senate. Nothing less than this can be said in view of the horror that seized upon all good men of tolerable intelligence, reason and humanity upon the announcement of the passage, by an almost unanimous party vote, of a measure that so thoroughly and shamelessly illustrated the abjectness of servility to the behests of rancorous dictators of party, and chilled the very currents of heart and soul by its brutal requirements.

"We will not despair, will not yet cease to hope for legislative action that may lead to an adjustment which will bring that reconciliation and restoration of fraternal and political relations that might set the ship of state once more on the voyage of an assured prosperity. In this view we hailed with pleasure the North Carolina plan of Southern statesmen. So also we spoke of General Banks' speech as one that looked to the adoption of some ameliorating measure towards the South. Generally upon this point we wrote lately as follows:

'The unanimous sentiment of the South, including the Border States, making in all fifteen States, (we do not speak of West Virginia), in utter repugnance of the mocking, delusive and cruelly proscriptive 'constitutional amendment,' has induced so eminent and so influential a statesman and jurist as the Chief Justice of the United States to publicly ask the South to furnish a new plan for the reconciliation of the sections.

'Mr. Senator Trumbull has recently said that the excluded States must sooner or later be restored to the Union. Upon a test vote in Congress the Radicals in the House barely carried a proposition to exclude forever late rebels from the right to hold civil offices under the Government. Under these favoring circumstances, not less than the expressed determination of a large element of the Republican party in Congress to oppose to the bitter end the subverting of Southern State governments by territorializing them, statesmen of the South have, upon approval of distinguished officials here and of some leading Republicans of the North, determined upon what is termed the North Carolina plan.'

"The Senate bill is now before the House, and there is yet opportunity to improve upon it. To this end, time should be had for the response of the country through the press, and for calm consideration by every legislator, under the obligation of his solemn oath, and his unquestioned responsibility, in respect to the dire necessity at this time for acts and duties in the direction of an exalted spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism. Whether the national legislature acts in this way or not, we invoke upon the part of the South a continuance of disposition to await the consummation of events here, and until then to calmly consider them in consistence with their generally expressed view to bear with fortitude the inflictions that may be imposed, and to determine in the end in accordance with a full sense of what, all things considered, comports with honor, principle and policy.

"We see no other course for them to pursue in view of the doubt and uncertainty of a correction of current wrongs by the people of the North.—The Republican party is so much in the leading strings of politicians that the untiring counsel of reason, the dictates of humanity, the continued depression of business, the oppressiveness of an unequal and grinding taxation, the halt in financial movements and even a general condition of bankruptcy itself may be used as pretexts, in connection with a thousand and one other things known to the chicanery of politicians, to still more inflame a misled people to aggravate the measure of woes of the Southern people. Confiscation, and Heaven only knows what more, may be in the womb of the future! Perhaps the sanguinary instructions of Messrs. Forney, Butler and Colfax may take practical shape in the proposed three armies to march through the South to burn, kill and possess the land. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. But in our view no effort should be pretermitted, no time lost, no sacrific be cared for on the part of statesmen to retrieve the utterly destructive tendency of public affairs.

"The Senate action is certainly a step in the direction of right from the condition of thick darkness that for a time shrouded the land by the extraordinary and execrable action of the House in the case of the State of Louisiana.

"We are to judge of the action of the Senate only by the words of the bill that passed. There were no speeches from the Republican side to show anything as to the spirit that actuated their acceptance of the Sherman bill. It differs for the better from the House measures of infamy in that it gives the power of appointment of generals to control in the South to the President. No sentence of death nor imprisonment can be executed without his approval. In requiring universal suffrage for negroes, it does not withhold it from white men.

* * * * * *

"The present Senate bill needs amendment in the feature requiring the excluded States to adopt the constitutional amendment. The requirements of the bill and the amendment are inconsistent. What of mischief may not result in respect to private business transactions by the declaration of the Senate bill that the States of the South are rebel; and that no legal governments exist there, as is recited in the preamble? Yet the bill recognizes State authority by prohibiting its interference with that of the military.—Here is all there is to warrant the supposition that the machinery of State government is to go on, and is only to be interfered with by the military for purposes of preserving peace and maintaining the rights of persons in what respects criminal acts.

"There are also many obstacles to the practical operation of the Senate bill in its proposed honorable intention of admitting Southern States upon complying with its requirements and in accepting the constitutional amendment. Some of these are hypercritical, and look as if intended to keep the South out of the Union until after the Presidential election, if not for an indefinite period beyond that date. The clause of the bill relating to 'persons who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion' would be a mockery indeed, if it contemplated future legislation of Congress to that effect. The bill was evidently drawn in haste, and is so crude, general and inconsistent as to absolutely require revision in respect to details, to say nothing of the gross wrongfulness of the bill in its material points. A little time and calm consideration might work wonders in the way of amendment, that might result in effecting lasting blessings upon our distracted and distressed country."

Education in North Carolina.

Having treated of Primary Schools, both as regards their discipline and instruction, we next come to Advanced Schools, and shall discuss the proper system of discipline and best modes of instruction.

In one of our articles, we distinctly stated that we utterly deprecated flogging any pupil who had attained an age to feel disgraced by such punishment, and we here repeat what was then advanced. During an extended experience, we have become satisfied that ill results alone must follow from this system of corporeal punishment. If the small children have been fairly instructed in moral acquirements, there will be no necessity for the application of such harsh measures, and if from any cause characteristics should be exhibited at this advanced age which would be sure to demand some discipline, we are convinced that the application of the rod would only tend to harden, or else to cause the employment of artifice. The young mind should not be taught morality or diligence through fear, but by the hope of reward, the approbation of others, and above all, by the satisfaction conveyed to the youths own conception of duty well performed. It is at this age that the most vivid and lasting impressions are made, and when the best habits of study and action may be formed. It is now that the conscience should be kept thoroughly awakened, and taught to discover the right and shun the wrong. It is now that the mind is more susceptible of development, and when reason and memory may be made materially beneficial. Let us particularize as to the best methods of instruction. Nothing enlarges the views of any one more than extensive knowledge of history. For this reason it should be constantly in the hands of pupils. It is an efficient exercise for the memory, and a great stimulator to study. It should be taught from text books, and explained by the teacher. The facts should be impressed and the pupil made to reason and draw conclusions.

If they are to be studied, the languages, whether ancient or modern, should be begun now, and we may question the utility, much more the efficiency of the system pursued generally on this continent in teaching them. In Europe they are taught so as to be understood to be spoken and written. Here a boy or girl may wade through a catalogue of Latin books for ten years, and at the end of that time not be able to translate fairly, much less to speak or write the language. Some assimilation should be made to that method by which so much more valuable results are to be obtained.—As a most valuable acquisition, no well informed person can deny the importance of a fair knowledge of the ancient Greek and Latin, especially the latter, and the everyday business of life, at this period, renders a speaking acquaintance with one or more of the European languages almost indispensable. A more important question presents itself, and that is the proper and easy method of imparting our own language. By this I mean learning to speak and write it correctly.—In this connection the first subject of consideration is sound. Familiarize the ear to any word, however incorrect, and even those who know better will imperceptibly fall into its constant use. First, then, is the necessity for correctness being required in all oral practices, and next, that a fixed standard be established and adhered to. It is true that language may be improved, but attempts at this should be made with the greatest care; and we should discountenance this flooding the country with new publications of grammars, which introduce new constructions; altar those established by the usage of years, and recommend themselves in about the same way as a new style of coat or bonnet, simply because it is novel. The *practice* of correct speaking and writing should be more the object of care at this stage of education than any philosophical understanding of it. In after time, if opportunity permit, a more extended and thorough study may be pursued. The study of grammar is essential to keep constantly before the young mind what is correct and what is erroneous, and that he may know what to adopt and what to avoid. In connection with history, geography should be studied, both for a thorough understanding of history and for the imparting of useful information, of stimulating to further inquiry. and for the improvement of several faculties of the mind. From its great practical importance and intimate connection with every species of business, and for its great usefulness as a perfector of the reason, the science of numbers should be continued through this stage up to sending the pupil to college, or of preparing for his special profession. At college, of course, it would take a wider range than in preparatory schools, and when we reach the time for selecting a profession or occupation, strict care must be observed to adopt those studies particularly adapted to fit the pupil for the life in which he is to become an active participant.

If there was reason in the primary school for thorough method, and diligent habit in study, and for regular and healthful physical exercise, the same will apply with greater force, and should be imparted with more urgency in the advanced school.—Manners and morals should receive special attention. True politeness consists in a thorough regard for others—elegance in a graceful bestowal of this regard. Morality is a clear appreciation of right and its constant and invariable practice.

Belgium has had a shocking bad earthquake, a regular terrestrial ague. It was severely felt at the Ha-gue!

The English Government will not interfere in India to prevent dying Hindoos being suffocated in the sacred Ganges.

The average earnings of laborers in London is six shillings a week.

For the Journal.

SHORT SERMONS BY A LAYMAN.

No. 5.

Words are curious things to study, as Mr. Trench has proved in his interesting essay. There is one word upon which he did not enlarge, but which has become of painful interest to most people, and I purpose discussing it. I mean the word Creditor. If you will pardon the expression, I consider it a bully word. Perhaps you know what a creditor is, but did you ever think of its derivation? It comes from *credo* (I believe) and hence a creditor is "one who credits or believes." For instance, if a man has money to lend, and you promise to repay him provided he lends it to you, and *he believes you* and lends it to you, then he is a creditor—if he don't believe you, he generally hasn't got any to lend. Creditors are great fellows for remembering things, and they are very strict observers of set days and times, as old Franklin says. They beat debtors in that line. Debtors are powerful on forgetting dates, in fact they have a contempt for them; but creditors fill Mrs. Hemans' description of death; they have all seasons for their own. Creditors are at a heavy discount in North Carolina. Debtors being in the majority, particularly in the legislature, have lately been putting creditors through a course of sprouts. They have unanimously resolved that creditors shall take a back seat and stay there. The Act which operates thus squelchingly on creditors is called the "stay" law, and was the happy conceit of a legislator who believed with Mr. Surface's friend, that there was no use to squander money paying old musty debts. Some people are deluded with the idea that hese kind of laws are calculated to shake the faith of creditors—that, in fact, they are not creditable; but such people have run credit into the ground. The majority is bound to rule, and don't the Legislature represent an overwhelming majority of insolvent constituents, and isn't the Legislature itself insolvent? What have they got to do, then, with creditors, but to squelch 'em.

By the way that word "insolvent" is another queer word. Strictly speaking it means "not to be freed or loosed," but the meaning has been greatly relaxed, and insolvents are about as free, and slosh around about as loose as other folks, if not looser. Indeed most folks belong to that class, and most folks are morally and financially slack-twisted, and loosening every day. Paying debts is a subject not to be named in company, and to ask a man for security is, as Falstaff says, to put "rats-bane in his mouth."

But to return to creditors. It is actually becoming discreditable to be a creditor.—It is dangerous too, for sometimes debtors give creditors a sort of "satisfaction," which don't liquidate the debt. Creditors exercise a very demoralizing influence.—They cause fellows to tell more lies, and make more promises, and dodge around more corners; and they make more people near-sighted and deaf than other men alive. What if a man has got a little property and is able to pay, and has promised to pay, isn't he "good for it," and oughtn't that to be satisfactory?

Do you know why China is called "the celestial country"? It's because they have a law there which wipes out all debts on the first day of January, whether people are able to pay or not. Who will say that is not better than the villainous custom of taking notes, or keeping accounts. How delightful it must be, after a constable has set up with you faithfully until the 31st day of December, to emerge the next day and not know him! Creditors are very insignificant creatures there on New Year's day.—The Chinese are very respectable people in my opinion, and I have no doubt that, if their law was adopted here, it would be considered a big thing. Then there would be no lawyers, and writs and sheriffs and other disturbers of domestic peace, and everybody would prosper, instead of being in a state of chronic insolvency like we are. In conclusion I would advise you not to try to be a creditor. Creditors are nuisances and are about to be abolished. They are what are facetiously and elegantly termed bad eggs.

For the Journal.

Outrages in the Country.

The recent editorial in the *Journal* on the scoundrels styling themselves "Regulators," has been well received by all except these desperadoes, but it should have been written still stronger. This band who have been committing such outrages in neighboring counties, and apparently with impunity, are now invading New Hanover, committing all manner of depredations upon the freedmen, stealing their mules, money, &c., and exciting terror wherever they go. No greater blow could be struck at the labor system than this, no worse steps could be taken to injure the value of property, no more effective means could be adopted for demoralizing and undermining society, and for ruining the property of our people, than the system now inaugurated by these midnight robbers and villains. It is believed that their field of operations extends from Newbern to Wilmington, and will increase, and that some of the lowest scum of society in all these counties are joining the band. They are actuated by the vilest motives, the worst passions of the human heart. The content is now going on whether the *civil law* is adequate to meet the demands of this new and powerful disturbance of the public peace—of these monstrous outrages upon society. What says the Legislature? What say our Magistrates, Sheriffs and all our officers of the civil law? What says our newly elected Judge, Col. O. P. Meares, and the candidates who are running for the place of Solicitor of the Criminal Court? If these civil guardians of the public weal answer negatively, then the attention of the military authorities is most respectfully invited to the necessity of additional vigilance and protection. This thing *must be stopped, and at once*, or the community, outside of the towns and cities is ruined, and society will be only a mass of dismay, disorganization and terror. If civil law does not avail, then let the military act, and at once station files of soldiers at the various places of rendezvous and of threatened and exposed points of these worse than vandals. The attention of the commandant of the Post at Wilmington is invoked most respectfully to a consideration of this subject, and to a consultation with other authorities, military and civil, in relation to these intolerable outrages in New Hanover and neighboring counties.

Why are not the militia organized in this county? If properly organized the militia could materially aid, in conjunction with vigilance committees that should be formed, in putting down these terrible robberies.—Respectable authority has advanced the opinion that, under the laws of the State, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to organize the militia of that county. If this opinion is unfounded, then unjust complaints are made against Sheriff Bunting. But if the opinion is correct, that officer is assuming a fearful responsibility in omitting to carry out, in this respect, the behests of the law, for that such an organization is now loudly demanded no man can question. If civil law will do its duty, this devilish movement can be put down at once; but if such means are inefficient, then the military, with powder and ball, will have to come to the rescue, and this question should be at once determined.

This communication, prompted by the highest motives for the public good, will not, it is hoped, be laid aside with merely a passing comment, or a sigh of regret from our farmers and leading men at the degeneracy of the times, and that such outrages should not be allowed. But let each honest and patriotic citizen consider himself directly called upon to bestir himself at once and to do all in his power to regulate these "Regulators." They are men who were born and raised among us, and are regular citizens, however low and mean they are. The signs of the times, as indicated by these dangerous marauding parties, are ominous only of evil, and are in every sense alarming to the lovers of peace, order and law At present they only profess to depredate on the rights and property of the freedmen, but they will soon invade the homes and farms of the whites with equal lust of plunder, and their spirit of crime, if not put down, will grow with what it feeds upon.

In behalf, then, of the reputation of this county, let our citizens who are good men, at once take this important matter in hand. In the name of justice, law and right; in the name of the sacred rights of person and property; in the name of all those feelings, purposes and principles which keep society together, give security to our homes, and render life desirable, let all our authorities arouse from their lethargy; and stay these violent hands of robbery, crime and murder.

BURGAW.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FEB. 18th, 1867.

Messrs. Editors of the Journal:

In your issue of the 17th inst., appears a communication signed "Burgaw," in which the writer makes some allusions to the duties of "Sheriff Bunting," and says: "Respectable authority has advanced the opinion that, under the laws of the State, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to organize the militia of the county. If this opinion is unfounded, then unjust complaints are made against Sheriff Bunting," &c.

You will do me the favor to insert the following Act of the Convention and a subsequent Act of the Legislature:

Sec. 1st, Ordinance of Convention, ratified the 18th day of October, 1865.

"That the Sheriffs appointed under the Provisional Government, [I was not,] shall, as soon as practicable, summons the Justices of the Peace as appointed by the Provisional Governor for their respective counties, to meet at the Court House of their several counties, on a day certain, and a majority of such number of said Justices as shall be assembled, shall have power and they are hereby authorized to enroll and organize, as many military companies as auxiliaries to the county police, as they in their discretion may deem necessary for the preservation of law and order, under the following rules and regulations: The said Justices shall enroll all or any portion of the free white male residents, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and if necessary extend the enrollment to forty-five years. They shall prescribe the duties of said police," &c.

This duty has been promptly performed by the Justices of New Hanover, as by reference to the books of the County Court Clerk will show, and appointments have been made by said Justices.

The Act of the General Assembly, 1865 '66 makes some other provisions, to-wit: Chapt. 5th, sec. 1st, page 6, (not in reference to Sheriffs or Militia.)

Also, Chapt. 23, Sec. 1st, &c., dividing commands, forming brigades and divisions, &c.

I am a law abiding man, and have always tried to perform my duty as an officer.—When I think there is a doubt, I invariably call on the military, who have cordially rendered me all assistance necessary.

Mr. "Burgaw" had better look at the Act and inform *himself* as to the duties of Sheriff Bunting before exposing his ignorance as to the duties of others by newspaper scribblers.

The acts referred to in his communication, I deprecate as much as any citizen, and will be the first to apprehend any one guilty of such acts, when reliable information is lodged with me. He says they are citizens, raised among us. If he knows it, let him report them to Justices A., H., or L., who live near him. * * *

SAMUEL R. BUNTING,
Sheriff New Hanover County,
Not Provisional Sheriff.

EDENTON, N. C., Feb. 15, 1867.

Editors of Journal:—

I notice some allusions in the papers of the State to the case now on trial here, growing out of a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of James C. Johnston, deceased. As some interest seems to be manifested by the public in the progress of the trial, I propose to place before your readers a full statement of the whole matter as briefly as I can:

James C. Johnston, of Chowan County, was the son of Samuel Johnston, a native of Scotland, and one of the ablest and most distinguished men in the revolutionary history of North Carolina. Samuel Johnston had five children, four of whom died unmarried. One, Penelope, married but died without issue; James C. was the last survivor; his failure to marry is attributed to disappointed love. In his early life a famous belle rejected his suit, preferring a member of Congress from Mississippi. It is said that fortune did not smile upon her, and that her early lover contributed to relieve her necessities in her advanced life. On the 9th day of May, 1865, James C. Johnston died at "Hayes," his place of residence near Edenton, and with him the issue of his father became extinct.

Mr. Johnston was eighty-four years of age at his death. Before the war his estate was estimated at one million of dollars, and was fully equal to that valuation. It is now supposed to be worth half a million. It consists of real estate, situated in the counties of Pasquotank, Chowan, and Halifax, in stock, farming implements, &c., and in bank stocks. On the 10th of April, 1863, he executed his will in the presence of three witnesses; on the 30th of June following he republished it, and again republished it on the 12th September, 1863. By this paper he gives all his estate in Pasquotank county to C. W. Hollowell; all his estate in Chowan county, with his money, bank stock, &c., to Ed. Wood, and all his estate in Halifax county, to H. J. Futrell, who has since died. These gentlemen were wholly unconnected with him by blood or marriage. Mr. Futrell had managed his estate in Halifax county for about twelve years. Mr. Hollowell had rendered him great service during the war, in preserving his estate in Pasquotank county, and Mr. Wood had lived close to him all his life.

It will be seen that the relations of Mr. Johnston are all collaterals, and are the descendants of his uncle John Johnston, and his aunts Hannah and Jane. John Johnston was, in his day, a very distinguished man, and has quite a number of descendants. Hannah married Judge Iredell, who loved her with a devotion bordering on idolatry. There can be no more pleasant love story than the courtship and marriage of Judge Iredell, as detailed in his own journal, in his "Life and Correspondence" by G. J. McRee, a most valuable contribution to the revolutionary history of North Carolina. The late General Iredell, of Raleigh, was one of the children of this union. He was one of the ablest men ever born in this State. Jane married George Blair, and has a numerous progeny.

Their private letters are referred to in the will as containing dispositions of his property, one addressed to each of the legatees already named, who are also named as his Executors. These letters, although not witnessed, are offered by the propounders as a part of the will. In these letters he gives minute directions for the comfort of his slaves, and directs his Executors to treat them kindly and deal liberally with them on trade days. To several of them he directs small legacies to be paid. To Aaron, his "faithful servant," he leaves his wearing apparel, his gold watch, $250 in gold, and directs five thousand dollars to be invested for him.

To sundry of his relatives of the Johnston and Iredell families, he also leaves legacies, but it is unnecessary to specify them. He further directs, that should any of those to whom he leaves legacies caveat his will, such shall forfeit the provision made in his or her behalf, and he directs also that the contents of the letters shall not be made known until the will shall be established. But in this respect his intentions have been defeated, as the letters are construed to be part of the will, and are offered with it.

At August Court, 1865, the Executors proved the will in common form. But it was deemed necessary to prove it in solemn form, and so citations were issued, and publication made, and at Chowan County Court, May term, 1866, the will was offered a second time for probate. A caveat was entered thereto by one party only, Mr. Sawyer, but many other names have been since added as caveators. A verdict *pro bono* was taken for the will at August term, 1866. At Superior Court following, Judge Warren ordered a special Court to be held on the second Monday of December last to try the case. This term was continued until the first Wednesday in February, by special act of the Legislature, and so, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., the Court was opened. A period conflicting more with the convenience and business of every counsel engaged in the cause could not possibly have been selected.

Your readers who may follow me thus far, will have as clear an idea of the "cause of action" as it is in my power to give them. It only remains for me to speak of the progress of the trial, and of the counsel engaged therein, which I will do very briefly.

The counsel for the propounders, or for the validity of the paper offered as a will, are H. A. Gilliam, Esq., of Edenton, Thos. Gilliam, Esq., of Perquimans county, P. H. Winston, Esq., and Hon. John Pool, of Bertie county, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford county, Judge Heath, at present of the Memphis bar, B. F. Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, and Ed. Conigland, Esq., of Halifax. Of these the Messrs. Gilliam, Pool and Conigland appeared for the will in the County Court.

The counsel for the caveators, or against the will, are W. A. Moore, Esq., of Edenton, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq., of Warrenton, Colonel Hinton, of Norfolk, Colonel Martin, of Elizabeth City, and Governor Graham, Governor Bragg and Governor Vance. Of these, Messrs. Moore and Martin appeared against the will in the County Court.

The Messrs. Gilliam on the one side, and W. A. Moore, Esq., on the other, have acted the part of attorneys, in the English sense of the term, as well as counsel, and have prepared the respective sides of the cause in a manner that admits of no amendment, and defies criticism.

Eight days have been consumed in the cause, and twelve witnesses have been examined—there are at least twenty witnesses yet to be examined, and it is probable that ten days more will be required to try the case.

The defence, or rather the allegation against the validity of the paper offered as a will, is the insanity of the alleged testator. The will and letters are quite lengthy, and are all in the handwriting of the deceased; but I believe the insanity alleged is rather moral than intellectual. I will not, however, go into this matter, as I could scarcely do so without, perhaps, doing injustice to one side or the other, and I have no wish to prejudice the case in any way.—It is somewhat remarkable that one of the most important cases ever tried in the State has not one solitary representative of the press present. This fact does not speak very flatteringly of North Carolina newspaper enterprise, nor does it say much for the Norfolk and Petersburg press.

It would be unpardonable not to bear testimony to the patience, urbanity, promptness and learning of Judge Merrimon, who is presiding. His selection to hold the court is the best evidence of how highly he is appreciated, and meets with the hearty approval of every counsel in the cause, as one of them has informed me.

I would take pleasure in giving some particulars of Edenton and its delightful society, but the space I have already occupied admonishes me to conclude.

ALBEMARLE.

Sharp Old Gent.

During the recent session of the Equal Rights Convention in New York, a strong-minded female entered a crowded street rail-road car. An old gent rose to give her a seat, but asked, "Be you of these women's-righters?" "I be." "You believe a woman should have all the rights of a man?" "Yes I do." "Then stand up and enjoy them like a man" and stand up she did,

A Careful Farmer.

An old farmer by the name of Bayse, who was in the habit of counting his stock to see if any had gone astray, said to his son one evening previous to retiring:

"John, have you counted the hogs?"—"Yes." "And the turkeys?" "Yes."—"And the ducks?" "Yes." "Well, John, go and wake up the old hen, and count her, and then we'll go to bed."

The extensive locomotive and car factory in Alexandria, Va., which has been closed for some time is to be speedily re-opened. It will give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers.

The number of European sovereigns is now reduced to thirty-nine, consisting of four Emperors, the Sultan, the Pope, ten Kings, two Queens, six Grand Dukes, five Dukes and ten Princes.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15th, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Internal Improvements, a bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, recommending its passage.

Mr. Koonce, from the committee on Internal Improvements, a bill authorizing the President of the Western railroad Company to put said road under contract, reported favorably.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, bill authorizing Executors and Administrators of insolvent estates to settle the same *pro rata*, reported adversely.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Corporations, a bill to incorporate the Wadesboro' Savings Institution, reported favorably.

Mr. Love, from the committee on Internal Improvements, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster Bank and Salt Works Railroad Company, reported favorably.

BILLS.

Mr. Gash, a bill to encourage the sale of State bonds and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Leach, a bill to establish a Board of Regents for the University and the Male Colleges of the State, referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Jones, a bill to amend 11th section, chapter 31st of the Revised Code. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House proposing to hold evening sessions from and after Monday next. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the special order for to-night at 8 o'clock was rescinded, to-wit: a bill to change the judicial system of the State.

A message was received from the House, proposing a joint committee on Federal Relations.—Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the rules were suspended and the engrossed resolution from the House concerning mileage, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Gash, the rules were suspended, and the bill to construct a Penitentiary was taken up and made the special order for Monday night, at 8 o'clock.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to raise revenue was taken up and read by sections, sundry amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Wiggins, it was made the special order for Monday at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the Constitution of the State was taken up and made the special order for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867.

Mr. Kenan, from the Judiciary committee, reported back, favorably, a bill to amend an act to regulate Salaries and Fees, and a bill to repeal an act establishing a Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Ocracoke, &c.; unfavorably, a bill to empower the Superior Court Judges to hold Special Terms.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, the Governor, in the discharge of his official duties, did commission and send to the authorities at Washington City, men, eminent for intelligence and position, to confer with the Executive and Legislative department of the Federal Government on matters and things touching the future well being of our people, and, *whereas*, this General Assembly may be called on to pass upon propositions concocted and matured by the friends of order and constitutional liberty there; and, *whereas*, a majority of these commissioners are now in Raleigh, ready and willing, doubtless, to communicate to the members of the Legislature the result of their observations in the Federal capital,

Therefore, Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to hold a joint Convention of the two Houses, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the Commons, and that Messrs. Brown, Boyden, Hanes and Leach be requested to meet the Convention, and make such revelations as will enable the members of this General Assembly to enter upon the important subject of Federal Relations understandingly.

By Mr. Long, a bill to facilitate the settlement of estates.

By Mr. Latham, of Craven, a bill to establish the new county of Pamlico. (Proposes to establish a new county out of parts of Craven and Beaufort.)

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to authorize the Western Railroad Company to extend its line across the North Carolina Railroad to the Virginia line, near Mt. Airy, was put on its third reading, amended and passed.

Mr. Jenkins, of Gaston, was allowed to record his vote against the Stay Law passed on Saturday last.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend an act authorizing the establishment of County Work Houses passed second and third readings.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing concurrence in the resolution proposing a joint Convention of the two Houses on Monday next.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

A bill to exchange a certain amount of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, with the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad Company, and for other purposes, was put on its third reading.

Messrs. McClammy, Kenan, Hutchison and McNair opposed the passage of the bill.

Messrs. Davis, Foard, Long and Whitfield urged its passage.

Pending action, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, a bill to encourage the sale of bonds of the State and for other purposes, reported favorably.

Mr. McLean, from the committee on Internal Improvements, a bill to consolidate the Chatham and Western Railroad Companies, reported favorably.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Bill for the relief of the estate of the late Gen. L. O'B. Branch, with a substitute for the same from the committee on Finance, the substitute was adopted and the bill passed its several readings

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association and to establish a board of examiners, was amended and passed its several readings.

Resolution in favor of the Trustees of the Rex Hospital fund, passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the charter of the Palster Bank and Salt Works Railroad Company, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Female College in the city of Charlotte, passed its several readings.

Bill to prevent the cutting and felling of timber in Pigeon River, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Franklin Lodge No. 109, in the town of Beaufort, passed its several readings.

Resolution in favor of C. Perkins, of Pitt county.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Governor to the Acting Adjutant General of the United States, enquiring whether there are at this time held in prison any North Carolina soldiers, covering the reply of said officer, stating that if there are any it is entirely without the knowledge of the War Department.

Also, a message proposing to raise a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the University, and that they be instructed to report to the Governor and the Literary Board, and that the Governor be requested to report at the meeting of the next General Assembly. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Paschall, the rules were suspended, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill giving commutation to wounded soldiers in lieu of limbs passed, and then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.—Agreed to, and the bill became a law.

Bill to amend and re-enact an act to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Land Company, was amended and passed its several readings.

Resolution in favor of Daniel Johnson, Sr., of Bladen county, passed its several readings.

Bill to set apart and make perpetual the McIntire Cemetery, in the county of Cumberland, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Agricultural, Mineral and Mining Co., was amended and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, in the county of Edgecombe, was amended and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Duplin Manufacturing Company, passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the town of Nahunta, in the county of Wayne, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock to-night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Patton, for a majority of the Finance committee, reported back, favorably, the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury, and the establishment of a North Carolina Savings Bank.

Mr. Harper presented an adverse minority report from the same committee.

Mr. Peebles, for the select committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the University, reported a resolution to raise a joint committee of investigation in the premises. Adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Bills, declaring Tar river a sufficient fence in Edgecombe county; to incorporate Pasquotank Lodge, Masons; to incorporate Center Hill Lodge, Masons; to incorporate the Olivia Quicksilver Mining Company; to incorporate the Flat Swamp, Lock Creek and Evans' Creek Canal Company in Cumberland county; to incorporate Neuse River Ferry Company; to incorporate the town of Scotland Neck; to incorporate the Jones county Savings Institution; to incorporate Rocky Point Academy, in New Hanover county; to incorporate the Town Fork Coal and Petroleum Company; to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of New Berne; to change the name of Wayne Female College; to authorize the Trustees of Vine Hill Academy to sell land belonging to said Institution; to amend the charter of Olin High School; to incorporate Pigeon river Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Haywood county; to incorporate Waynesville Baptist College; to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants' and Planters' Mutual Benefit Association; to incorporate the Rocky Point Manufacturing Company of the county of Cumberland; (this bill was introduced to-day, by Mr. McKay;) to incorporate the Monroe Lodge 244 Masons; to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the town of Rockingham in the county of Richmond; to incorporate the National Loan and Trust Company; to amend the charter of the town of Jefferson, Ashe county; to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton; to amend the charter of the Cheoih Turnpike; to incorporate the North Carolina Orphan Asylum and to incorporate the town of Hookerton, Greene county, severally passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

Resolutions in favor of Mary Transom, Mrs. P. P. Dick, W. B. March and John Peebles, also passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

Mr. McClammy entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed, on yesterday, the bill to establish the new county of Vance.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, the use of the Commons Hall was granted Hon. D. L. Swain, in which to deliver a lecture this evening, in relation to the State University.

Mr. McKay, by leave, introduced a bill in relation to Weights and Measures, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a bill explanatory of the act granting general amnesty for offences committed during the war.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, a bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war, for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds, was put on its 2nd reading.

Messrs. Cowan and Richardson supported the bill.

Mr. Henry opposed its passage. The question recurring the bill passed its 2nd and then its 3rd reading.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1867.

The following bills and resolutions on the private calendar came up and passed their several readings:

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company.

Bill to incorporate the Tuckasege Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Bill to incorporate Jerusalem Lodge No. 95.

Bill to incorporate Rockford Male and Female Seminary.

Bill to incorporate Newbern Memorial Association.

Bill to incorporate New Market Foundry and Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate Wilson Lodge No. 226.

Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler.

Bill to incorporate St. Phillip's Episcopal Singing Society in the town of Newbern.

Bill to enable the representative of W. E. Mann, late Sheriff of Pasquotank county to collect arrears of taxes. On motion of Mr. Speed, it was amended, and the bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 18, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a communication from his Excellency, the Governor, enclosing a petition from sundry citizens of Granville county, praying for the erection of a suitable tobacco warehouse at Henderson, and the establishment of a tobacco inspection, report that in the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State, it is highly inexpedient to incur expenses in the construction of the warehouse prayed for, especially as the expenditure would benefit but a small scope of country. In view, however, of the enterprise of Henderson, and of the productive region likely to carry tobacco there to be inspected, the committee recommend that, in case a warehouse is erected by private capital, the Governor be authorized to appoint the inspectors prayed for.

Mr. McLean, from the committee on Internal Improvements, a bill to revive and amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company, reported favorably.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hall, a resolution for the relief of the late Sheriff of New Hanover county, allowing him to collect arrears of taxes. Referred to the committee on Claims.

ON CALENDAR.

The following bills came up on their second readings and passed:

Bill to repeal a part of the 14th section 26th chapter of the Revised Code. Bill to repeal an act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road. Bill for the benefit of the poor of Bladen county. Bill to amend chapter 42, private laws of 1866. Bill to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company. Resolution in regard to reprinting the reports of the Supreme Courts. Bill to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts of Macon.

REVENUE BILL.

The bill to raise revenue having been made the special order, for 12 o'clock, was taken up. Sundry amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Ladies' Memorial Association, of Raleigh, thanking the General Assembly for the appropriation of $1,500 to said Association

Mr. Hall, by leave, introduced a resolution in favor of Sheriffs. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Moore, a bill granting aid to the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Speed introduced a resolution proposing to appoint a committee to examine into and report what State debts and obligations were directly or indirectly created or incurred by the State in aid of the late rebellion, designating Messrs. S. F. Phillips, Thos. Bragg, S. J. Person, P. H. Winston and J. H. Wilson as the committee.

On motion of Mr. Covington the Senate adjourned until to-night at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1867.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to exchange a certain amount of the stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company with the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Sundry amendments were offered to the bill, and rejected.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, it failed to pass its third reading. Yeas 43, nays 45.

Mr. Baker entered a motion to reconsider this vote.

BILLS.

By Mr. Blythe, a bill to secure creditors.

By Mr. Harper, a bill to prove for the collection and payment into the Treasury of moneys due by paying patients in the Insane Asylum.

By Mr. Martin, a bill to protect landlords.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, the House reconsidered the vote by which it refused to send a message to the Senate, asking a committee of conference, in relation to the bill amending the charter of the town of Hendersonville. A message proposing to raise such committee was then sent.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to sundry House bills.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; a bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad passed second reading.

A bill for the better suppression of the crimes of stealing horses and mules, and put on its second reading. [This bill has passed the Senate and inflicts the death penalty for the first offence.]—The bill then passed its second reading, yeas 62, nays 36.

A Senate bill to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing Company had its first reading.

A letter of thanks from Wake Memorial Association, for the appropriation recently made by the General Assembly, was read and transmitted to the Senate.

The House then took a recess until 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1867.

Sundry engrossed bills were transmitted from the House, all of which passed their first reading and were referred to appropriate committees.

PENITENTIARY.

Bill to establish a State Penitentiary having been made the special order for 8 o'clock, was taken up.

Mr. Gash offered an amendment providing that it shall be submitted to the people and if ratified by them it shall become a law.

Mr. Clark opposed this amendment, because he believed it be contrary to the Constitution of the State, and thought the Representatives of the people were the proper persons to consider the subject, and to act upon it immediately. The amendment passed, and the bill passed as amended by the following vote—ayes 31, nays 2.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the President and Directors of the Western Railroad Company to put said road under contract, was taken up.

Mr Hall stated that he was a friend to the bill, but suggested an amendment.

Mr. Love stated that he would accept the amendment presented.

Mr. Battle moved to amend, proposing to submit the bill for ratification to the people, which was rejected.

Mr. Battle then moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Before the question was put Mr. Berry moved to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the ayes and nays were called dan the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1867.

A bill to charter the Greensboro' and Dan River Railroad Company, passed second and third readings.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed "the bill to establish the county of Pamlico," was called up by Mr. Latham, of Craven. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Chadwick presented a memorial from W. C. Bryan and others praying the establishment of the county.

Mr. Clark opposed the bill, and moved its indefinite postponement.

After a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Durham, Garris, Williams, of Harnet, and Moore, of Hertford, supported the bill, and Messrs. Chadwick, Gorham and McNair, Williams, of Martin, and Morehead opposed it, the bill was postponed indefinitely, yeas 43, nays 39.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 19, 1867.

Mr. Berry, from the committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as related to the Governor's mansion, reported said building unfit for use, and recommended an appropriation to repair the same, by resolution.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Clark, a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report a supplementary bill to change and modify the Stay Law. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to extend the term of Chowan Superior Court, now held by Judge Merrimon. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution in favor of maimed soldiers. On motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended, and, on motion of Mr. Love, it was amended so as to include soldiers having lost an arm. On motion of Mr. Hall, it was amended including soldiers having lost both eyes. On motion of Mr. Cunningham, it was amended, providing that in case both arms and legs having been lost that they be allowed double commutation. On motion of Mr. Avery it was amended by including all soldiers who areunable to do manual labor, having made the fact known to the Governor, that they be entitled to commutation to the value of the most costly limb. On motion of Mr. Respass, it was amended by including women.

Mr. Perkins moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Speed offered a substitute for the whole, authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee of three from each county in the State to ascertain the number of wounded and how, and to report the same to the next General Assembly, so that impartial justice may be done to each.

Mr. Gash moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Not agreed to.

A discussion of some length ensued.

Mr. Speed withdrew his amendment and the resolution passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the Senate adjourned until to night 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1867.

Mr. Autry introduced a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn, Friday, February 22nd, to meet again the second Monday in October, 1867.

Laid on the table.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to empower the Buncombe Turnpike Company to subscribe the stock in their road to the Western North Carolina Railroad, passed second and third readings.

Mr. Baker called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected on its third reading, the "bill to exchange a certain amount of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, with the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, and for other purposes."

Mr. McClammy moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

This motion did not prevail. Yeas 41, Nays 54.

The vote was reconsidered, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill on its third reading.

Messrs. Davis and Long addressed the House in support of the bill.

Messrs. McClammy, Richardson, Boyd and Freeman opposed its passage.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to allow debtors the privilege of paying old debts in State Bank money, or its equivalent, had its second reading. Laid on the table.

A bill to establish freehold Homesteads, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Richardson offered a substitute for the bill. Adopted.

The question recurring on the bill as amended, it was further amended, on motion of Mr. Logan, by fixing the value of the Homestead at $5,000.

On motion of Mr. Foard, the House reconsidered the vote by which this amendment was adopted.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was modified, on motion of Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, so as to limit the value of the homestead to $5,000, at the time at which it is laid off.

The amendment, as amended, was then adopted, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, had its second reading, and its consideration was postponed until the evening session.

STATE NEWS.

MAN SHOT—AN ASTONISHED NEGRO.—W. J. Fatherly, our pressman, who engineers the steam power press all through the quiet hours of the early morning, that the patrons of the *Journal of Commerce* may digest the news along with their breakfast, is a Deaf Mute, utterly incapable of hearing or uttering the slightest sound. It is customary with him, the Sabbath being his only holiday, to spend it as far in the country as he can conveniently ride.

On Sunday last while on one of his excursions, about four miles from this city, driving down a small road cut through the thicket, he was halted by a rough looking man who was either a negro, or white man blacked. "Dummie" of course could not understand the demands of the unknown individual, but being a man of shrewed wit soon perceived the drift of his remarks and began to whip up his horse; whereupon the negro grasped the bridle and attempted to draw a weapon. But "Dummie" was a little the quickest, and being an excellent shot, immediately lodged a ball in the highwayman's leg. He describes the man's contortions as having been frightful, but can tell nothing more. The negro crawled out of the road and "Dummie" drove rapidly to town, leaving the robber to take care of himself.

Newbern Journal of Commerce.

PAID OFF.—Two or three companies of the 37th U. S. colored troops, heretofore doing garrison duty at different points in this State, were mustered out and paid off last Saturday. The most of them wisely invested a considerable part of their funds in clothing and yesterday evening and this morning, well dressed, took rail for the North, West and East. Our clothiers sold from four to six thousand dollars worth of goods to the boys in black, not a few of whom "bottled" themselves, though we believe there were no disorderly demonstrations made.—*Raleigh Progress.*

PUB. DOC.—Gen. C. H. Brogden, late comptroller, has our thanks for a copy of his report for nine months of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1866. It appears that on the 1st of January, '66, a balance of $5,964 39 was in the custody of the Treasurer, exclusive of any Confederate or State securities issued during the war; or any of the state or railroad bonds, or any of the securities, assets and effects of the public fund, the literary fund, and the sinking fund, now in the treasury. The receipts from all sources up to the 30th of September were $1,956,994 26, and the disbursements for the same period $1,849,-884 12. To-day we have not time to dissect the document, but shall endeavor to do so before the close of the week and give the public its important and interesting features.—*Ral. Progress.*

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.]

REMARKS

OF

MR. McCLAMMY, of New Hanover,

In the House of Commons, on the 15th instant, on the Bill to grant Aid to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.

MR. SPEAKER: I approach the discussion of this question, not from a mere desire to mingle in debate; not that I would raise my voice against any work of internal improvement in the State that seeks to improve, or tends to develop the resources of any particular section or locality. I wish them all God speed, and to the extent of my ability will aid them; nor is it from any motives of a sectional character that I rise in opposition to this bill; but, sir, it is because I regard this as a measure seriously threatening that system of internal improvements which we have at such great expense labored to complete, and upon the success of which depends the prosperity of the State, and any measure which tends to impede the progress of this system, is a blow aimed at the very best interest of North Carolina. I approach this discussion with feelings of diffidence. I am well aware that this bill has in the person of its originator, the representative from Anson, an able defender, perhaps the ablest on this floor, and I feel unequal to the performance of the task I have undertaken, but I should feel that I had failed in the performance of my duty did I remain quietly in my place and not call attention to the danger, and at least skirmish with the enemy until the line of battle can be apprised of the situation and gotten in readiness to meet the foe.

This I regard as the most important question of the session; a measure which proposes with one blow to strike from existence the mighty labors of the past, and condemn to inactivity that system of internal improvements which we have so faithfully, so earnestly, and thus far, so successfully labored to develop. Within the State of North Carolina we have, sir, two grand trunk railroads. At an expense of nearly twenty millions of dollars have we sought to bind together the different sections of our own loved State, and place ourselves in communication with the populous cities of the West and Southwest. It is, sir, a noble work that we have been engaged in; binding together with indissoluble cords the hearts of a people whose greatest happiness should consist in the advancement of each other's interests and the prosperity of our common mother. The work has gone slowly yet surely on; but to-day, in the hour of triumph, as it were, and when we are just on the point of realizing our brightest hopes; when the East is just ready to grasp the extended hand of the West; when the wheat and corn, pork and bacon—aye, and oats, hay and fruit, and nameless riches of the West seek to find the ocean through the eastern cities of North Carolina, her Legislature is considering the proposition to build a road at an expense of five hundred thousand dollars, by means of which she can turn away this tide of wealth; deprive her own children of its benefits; shut her eyes to her own interests; send it out of her own borders to enrich the pet daughter of a scornful sister; and what are the arguments we hear advanced in support of the measure? That it will develop the resources of the counties through which it will pass; that it will open our coalfields to the markets of the world, and that the road extends into South Carolina a distance of *only ten miles*, and that State has subscribed five hundred thousand dollars.

Now, sir, I am well aware that the section intended to be traversed by this road is rich in mineral wealth, and the State of North Carolina is alive to the importance of its development. The appeal made in behalf of this people has not been made in vain. The Legislature of North Carolina has turned no deaf ear to their appeal, but in the Fayetteville and Western Coalfields Road, in course of construction, and in the Raleigh and Chatham Coalfields Road, only a question of time, all the counties proposed to be developed by this road, with the exception perhaps of one, will enjoy the advantages of rail road communication, and all this pent up wealth can find an outlet through our own cities, and do its part in advancing the interts of North Carolina. Now, sir, I ask, in all sincerity, that the facts in the case may be considered, and that we may not be carried away by any appeal in behalf of these counties. I would do this section no injustice, nor can it be made to appear that any has been done them, and the argument respecting the mineral wealth of this section, now shut up from the commerce of the world, is lost when we recollect that North Carolina has in course of construction two roads over which the people in this section can send their produce to market.

But, sir, we are told of the liberality of South Carolina; that she, with a liberal hand, has subscribed five hundred thousand dollars to build a road, only ten miles of which lies within her border. What an argument is this! Brutus killed Cæsar, not that he loved Cæsar less, but that he loved Rome more. South Carolina appropriates money for the construction of railroads in North Carolina. Why? Is it for the advancement of the interests of North Carolina? The mere fact that she has made this large appropriation is in itself an argument against the passage of this bill, for in this offering, this large appropriation, she seeks to enrich, and, if the bill passes, *will enrich* herself at the expense of that State for which her Legislature has shown herself willing to do so much, not that it loves North Carolina less, but that it loves South Carolina and Charleston more. I, Sir, am very much disposed to question the sincerity of our sister State, when she proposes to build our railroads for us. I remember the story of the Trojan Horse, and am unwilling that the fate of Ilium should be the fate of our dear old State.

I wish not to be understood as opposed to any trade going out of the State, but I appeal to this Legislature not to make war against that system of internal improvements which we have marked out. I contend that it is our duty to aid, strengthen and by every means in our power perfect that system. Send out branches in every direction to feed it. Let it draw sustenance and support from sections rich in wealth as yet undeveloped, and North Carolina will soon awake from her lethargy, and enter upon a career of unparalleled prosperity. We have already two routes for through travel, and an amount of travel barely sufficient to sustain one—yet we propose to build a third.

But, Sir, the question very naturally arises, and has been very properly asked, is the state secured in its transfer to this road of its stock in the North Carolina Railroad? It is provided in the bill under consideration, that *as soon as the road is completed* the Company will provide the means and engage to pay into the Treasury of the State such dividends, not exceeding *six per cent.* per annum on this particular stock as will be equivalent to the dividends thereafter declared and paid by the N. C. Railroad Company to its general stockholders, and for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this section, requiring security or a guarantee, the Public Treasurer withholds one hundred thousand dollars, and if the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company refuses to furnish guarantee or security that it will pay the dividends, the State has the *privilege* of withholding what she has not advanced, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company the *choice*, either to *give the guarantee* and receive the additional one hundred thousand dollars, or refuse the guarantee and retain the four hundred thousand dollars which it is proposed shall be advanced immediately.

But, Sir, if this bill had no other objection; if it proposed to build up and not embarass the State; if its object was to strengthen and not weaken, to add vigor to and not destroy our system of internal improvements, there is yet a reason why it should not be considered at this time. It is useless, Sir, to shut our eyes to the true state of affairs, and the question of our ability at this time to make appropriations for any purpose admits of no debate. It is no time to make appropriations for the construction of railroads, when cries of distress and appeals for aid strike the ear in every quarter, and evidences, unmistakable evidences, of suffering present themselves to us, no matter in what direction we turn our eyes. This road asks for a direct appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, and of all the railroad schemes that we have considered during the session, this is the only one that has asked the State, in her crippled condition, to make any appropriation. If you will refer, Sir, to section 41 of the act incorporating the North Carolina Railroad, you will see that, as security for the redemption of the bonds issued for the stock held by the State in said company, not only is the faith of the State, but in addition thereto all the stock held by the State in said company, is pledged to the holders thereof, and any dividends of profit which may from time to time be declared on the stock held by the State in said company, shall be applied to the payment of the interest accruing on said certificates, and until such dividends of profit may be declared, the Public Treasurer is authorized and directed to pay all such interests, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Now, sir, the State of North Carolina, which, by the failure on the part of its Legislature thus far to make any provision for the payment of the interest on its debts, and through its inaction shows a distrust in its ability to pay the same, is asked to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to this Cheraw and Coal Fields Road. And how is she secured? In no other way than in the event of the failure on the part of the company to give security for the payment of the dividends on this stock, the State withholds the one hundred thousand dollars which she has not advanced. By the provisions of the bill no security is required before the completion of the road, nor until it has received from the State, stocks in the North Carolina Railroad to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars.

I have said thus much, Mr. Speaker, in defence of what I conceive to be the interest of North Carolina.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—P. M.

The SENATE was engaged on district bills until a message was received from the House announcing the passage of Sherman's bill, with amendments.

Mr. Williams moved that the Senate concur.

Several Senators regretted, the disfranchising clauses inserted by the House, but would vote to concur, notwithstanding.

Mr. Johnson said, if he had his wish he would immediately receive the Southern representatives, but would yield to the majority—he would vote for for the bill, because he saw in it the mode for rescuring the country from the perils which now threaten it

HOUSE—Mr. Sherman's bill came up.

The Williams' amendment was adopted by a vote of 69 to 60. It provides that persons excluded from office by the proposed constitutional amendment, shall be excluded from voting for members or being members of a convention to form State Constitutions.

Mr. Shellabarger offered an amendment declaring that until the rebellious States are admitted to representation, any civil government shall be deemed provisional, subject to the anthority of the United States; to be abolished, modified or superseded at any time—and all elections under such civil government to be conducted by persons described in the fifth section; and that no person qualified to hold office under the provisional goverment shall be ineligible under the provisions of the third section.

The constitutional amendment of last session was adopted—yeas 98, nays 70.

A resolution to concur with the amendments then passed, 125 to 46;—Hawkins, of Tennessee, and Hubbell, of Ohio, were the only republicans voting nay.

The militia bill was re-committed to the committee.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and adopted, including the section in relation to the Generals of the army, with Captains in addition to the points telegraphed last night, that orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of war shall be issued through the General of the army.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Internal Revenue bill, and took a recess.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—6 P. M.

Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour firm—State $8 60@$12; Southern is without decided change at $10 30@$16. Wheat quiet and unchanged.—Corn declined 1 cent. Oats steady. Provisions steady. Whiskey quiet. Groceries quiet. Naval Stores steady. Rosin $4@$9 ℘ bbl. Spirits Turpentine 69@70 cents. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool by sail ⅜ cents.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Market active for United States Five-twenties of '62, with coupons, 111⅜; do of '64, with coupons 108¼@108½; do of '65, with coupons, 109; new issue 106¼; Ten-forties with coupons, 101⅛; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; second and third 105⅝. Missouri State sixes 92½. Gold 137¼.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20—6 P. M.

Flour dull and no sales. Wheat—good Maryland red 3 cents lower. Corn—receipts fair; mixed white 90 cents; prime 93 cents; yellow 93@94 cts. Oats dull at 56 cents. Clover seed weaker; jobbing lots $8 50@$9. Coffee firm; prime 13½@13¾ cents in bond. Cotton dull and firm; middling upland 32@32½ cents. Sugar inactive at 10¼@10⅝ cents for fair to good refining qualities. Whiskey dull and irregular.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20—6 P. M.

Cotton—sales of 200 bales; market weak and low; middling 30½@31½ cents. Flour—superfine $11 50. Sugar, fair, 13 cents. Molasses, fair 76 cents. Tobacco, medium, 7@9 cents. Gold 136⅞. Sterling 46@46½. New York sight ½ ℘ cent discount.

CINCINNATI, Feb 20—6 P. M.

Cotton unchanged. The large falling off in receipts at New Orleans, telegraphed to-day makes holders firmer—sales at 29@29½ cents. Flour and Grain unchanged and little done. Whiskey and Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $20@$20 25. Bacon quiet at 9½, 11@11½ cents for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Groceries firm. Sugar 11½@14 cents. Coffee 24@27 cents. Molasses 80@85 cents for New Orleans.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

No recently insurgent Fenians have been arrested. Nine have been convicted at Dublin and heavily sentenced.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.

The election returns are nearly all in. The Saxon members are anti-Prussian. The government has contracted for several Steamers of the American pattern, for use when despatch is required.

During the year 1866, seventy-five new plays were produced on the Paris stage.

A man drove through London in a sleigh and created a tremendous excitement.

Lynn, Mass., commenced exporting shoes to England in 1651, and has kept at it, more or less, ever since.

It is said that a person fond of fruit rarely becomes a hard drinker. The two tastes are antagonistic.

Providence has a washer woman who lately inherited $20,000 from an English relation.

The number of telegraphic despatches exchanged in the interior of Paris now exceeds 1500 a day.

An English vicar has advertised for a Scripture reader, who must be "a consistent Christain man, and accustomed to deal with scepticism and nothingarianism."

Race Bolster, a New Hampshire bruiser, and William Warburton, of Hartford, are in training for a mill on Long Island, in the course of a few weeks.

My opinion is, said a philosophical old lady of much experience and observation, "that any man as dies upon washing day does it out of pure spite."

The Hebrews of Chicago, are taking measures for the establishment of one or more American Hebrew schools in that city.

Gloucester, Mass., is going to do a good thing in establishing a free public school for its fishermen, which they can attend during the leisure winter months.

• The number of Indians who are supplied with rations from Fort Sumner, New Mexico, were, at the date of December 31st, 1866, as follows: Navajoes, men, women and children, 7,410; Apaches, do., 9. No. of whites in garrison at the fort, 625.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	35 @ 36
BEEF CATTLE,	
℘ 100 lbs.	10 00 @12 50
BRICKS,	
℘ M.	12 00 @20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	3 25 @ 3 75
New	4 00 @ 4 75
CANDLES, ℘ ℔.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	23 @ 26
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℘ ℔.,	
Java	40 @ 00
Laguayra	30 @ 31
Rio	24 @ 26
St. Domingo	24 @ 27
COTTON, ℘ ℔.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	27 @ 29
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 30
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℘ dy	25 @ 00
Dundee	20 @ 00
Rope, ℘ ℔.	10 @ 12½
CORN MEAL,	
℘ bushel	1 45 @ 1 50
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting,	
℘ yard	18½@ 19
Yarn, ℘ 5 ℔	2 35 @ 2 50
FEATHERS,	
℘ ℔.	75 @ 80
FISH, ℘ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	00 00 @00 00
No. 2	20 00 @22 00
No. 3	17 50 @18 00
Mullets	6 00 @ 8 00
Herring,	
East	5 00 @ 7 00
N.C.roe,	10 00 @00 00
do cut,	9 00 @00 00
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	10 @ 11
FLOUR, ℘ bbl., Northern	
Family	13 00 @18 00
Superfine	10 00 @11 00
Fine	9 50 @10 00
GLUE, ℘ ℔.	18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton.	85 00 @ 95 00
LAND PLASTER,	
℘ ton	18 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel,	
Corn	1 20 @ 1 25
Oats	70 @ 75
Peas, Cow	1 10 @ 1 20
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50
Carolina,	12 @ 12½
East India	11½@ 0 12
HIDES, ℘ ℔.,	
Green	4½@ 5½
Dry	10 @ 12½
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s.,	
Eastern	2 00 @ 0 00
Northern	1 75 @ 1 80
IRON, ℘ ℔.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American,	
sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop,	
℘ ton.	000 00@180 00
LIME, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	2 00 @ 2 15
LIQUORS, ℘ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey,	
Bourbon	2 25 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

LUMBER, (River,	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @18 00
Wide do	10 00 @12 00
Scantling	8 00 @10 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon,	
Cuba	47½@ 55
Sugar house	50 @ 52½
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ℘ 280 ℔s.	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 0 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 80
Hard	0 00 @ 2 35
Tar, ℘ bbl.	1 65 @ 0 00
Tar, in ordr	2 00 @ 0 00
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, pale	6 00 @ 7 00
do No. 1	3 75 @ 5 00
do No. 2	3 25 @ 3 50
do No. 3	3 00 @ 3 12½
Spirits Turpentine,	
℘ gal.	00 @ 62
NAILS, ℘ ℔.,	
Cut	7 50 @ 7 75
OILS, ℘ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	2 00 @ 2 25
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
Kerosene	60 @ 70
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 38
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush	1 00 @ 1 10
Irish, ℘ bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
PROVISIONS, ℘ ℔.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	18 @ 20
Middlings	17 @ 18
Shoulders	16 @ 17
Hog round	17 @ 18
Western Bacon.	
Hams	18 @ 19
Middlings	14 @ 16
Shoulders	13 @ 14
Lard, N. C.	17 @ 18
do North'rn	15½@ 17
Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
do North'rn	38 @ 45
Cheese	16 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl.,	
City Mess	23 00 @24 00
Thin "	22 00 @23 00
Prime,	22 00 @23 00
Rump	21 00 @22 00
SALT,	
Alum, bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, sack, ground	
cargo	2 00 @ 2 10
from store	2 30 @ 2 35
SUGAR, ℘ ℔.,	
Cuba	11 @ 13
Porto Rico	12 @ 13½
C.	13 @ 15
B.	15 @ 16
A.	16 @ 00
Crushed	17 @ 00
SOAP, ℘ ℔.	9 @ 13
SHINGLES, ℘ M.,	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 00 @ 3 50
STAVES, ℘ M.,	
W. O. bbl	20 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	30 00 @40 00
TIMBER, ℘ M.,	
Shipping	12 00 @00 00
Mill, prme	9 50 @10 00
Mill Fair	8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, inferior to	
ord.	5 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, ℔	10 @ 11
TOBACCO, ℘ ℔.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS for the Week ending Thursday, Feb. 21, 1867.

TURPENTINE—For the week just ended there has been a steady demand for distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations—$3 80 for yellow dip and $2 35 for hard, ℘ bbl. of 280 ℔s. Owing mainly to the low stage of the water courses the receipts for a few weeks past have been unusually light, and since our last comprise only 505 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	150	$3 80	$2 35
Saturday	260	3 80	$2 35
Tuesday	40	3 80	2 35
Wednesday	25	3 80	2 35
Thursday	30	3 80	2 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In the earlier part of the past week the market for this article ruled quiet and quotations up to the close of Saturday's transactions were unchanged. Since then, however, there has been a firmer feeling in the market, and the price has advanced 2 cents—closing firm on Wednesday at 62 cents offered, and sellers generally holding for higher figures. The sales for the week have been light, footing up only —— bbls., viz:

Friday	26 bbls.	at	59 cents ℘ gallon.
Saturday	335	" "	59 @60 " " "
Monday	270	" "	61 " " "
Wedn'day	45	" "	62 " " "

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled steady for the lower grades, and closes at a slight advance on quotations of this day week. There is a fair enquiry from buyers, but owing principally to the want of stock the sales for the week have been small—a portion of the transactions below being re-sales. For the finer grades the demand is light, and the market rules quiet, with meagre transactions. The sales are as follows: 2,884 bbls. at $2 80, $3@$3 12½ for Common, $3@$3 25 for No. 2, and $3 75, $4@$4 75 for No. 1, as in quality. The market closes firm at $3@$3 12½ for Common, $3 25 for mixed lots of Common and No. 2, and $3 25@$3 50 for No. 2.

TAR—Continues to reach market sparingly, and is in fair enquiry for shipment. Only 287 bbls. received for the week and sold at $1 65 ℘ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE—Have been brought in slowly for the past week or two, and the stock in butchers' hands has become very much reduced. There is a fair demand, and we quote on the hoof at 10 to 12½ cents ℘ ℔., net, according to quality.

BARRELS.—In the market for empty spirits turpentine barrels we have no change of importance to report. The stock continues light, owing to the limited receipts, still there is very little demand. We quote at $3 25@$3 75 for second hand ones, and $3 75@$4 75 for new, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate enquiry, and sells from the granaries at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ bushel.

COTTON. There was some activity manifest in the market for this article during the early part of the week just ended, and up to Monday the price had advanced on quotations given in our last.—The advices from New York since Monday has had a depressing effect on the market here, and there has been no disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The sales are: Friday, 141 bales at 28¾ cents for low middling, 29½@30 cents for middling, and 30½ cents for strict middling; Saturday, 28 bales at 30½ cents for middling, Monday, 92 bales at 28 cents for ordinary, 30@30½ cents for middling, and 30½ cents for strict middling. No transactions since, and above quotations are therefore merely nominal.

EGGS—Are plenty, and dull of sale at 20 cents ℘ dozen.

FEATHERS.—One or two small parcels on market, which are held at 75@80 cents ℘ ℔.

FERTILIZERS—Are in fair stock, and sell from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $85@$90; Pacific do., $75@$80; Patapsco do., $70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $75; Snowden's Manipulated do., $75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60@$65; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, $65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, $65 ℘ ton.

FLOUR.—The demand continues to be principally for retail lots, and the supply of Northern brands is moderate. We have no change to report in prices, and quote from store at $9 50@$10 for fine, $10@$12 for superfine, $12 50 for extra superfine, and $13@$17 ℘ bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection,) as in quality. State brands continue scarce, and sell in the small way at $17 for superfine, and $17 50@$18 for family.

GRAIN.—The CORN market has ruled with less firmness for a few days past, occasioned by the heavy receipts, and prices are a shade lower. The arrivals for the week comprise some 16,000@18,000 bushels by railroad and vessel, of which we notice sales of 1,400 bushels at $1 26, and 1,200 do. at $1 22½ ℘ bushel—closing at latter price, with a declining tendency;—the balance has gone into store, and is selling in the small way at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel.——OATS—Are in very light supply, and we notice a moderate enquiry. Only about 800 bushels received for the week, and gone into store. We quote cargo price at 70@75 cents ℘ bushel.——PEAS.—The market is moderately supplied with *cow*, and there is merely a retail enquiry. We quote at $1 10@$1 20 ℘ bushel, as in quantity. For *white* there is a fair enquiry, and none on market; would sell readily at high prices.——RICE.—Clean is in light stock, though fully adequate for the demand, and we quote Carolina at 12@12½ cents ℘ ℔. A lot of 200 bushels *rough* (for seed) sold a few days since at $3 50 ℘ bushel.

HAY—Is in fair enquiry, and market poorly supplied. About 200 bales Northern received for the week and sold from wharf at $1 62½@$1 65 ℘ 100 pounds.

LIME—Is in heavy stock, and scarcely any demand. We quote from store at $2 per cask.

LUMBER.—River—Demand limited, and market dull. One raft (65,000 feet) sold on Tuesday at $9 25 ℘ M. for wide boards and scantling.

PEA NUTS—Have been brought to market slowly for a week or two, and we notice a fair shipping demand. The price has advanced a shade, and we quote sales at prices ranging from $1 85 to $2 15 for inferior and ordinary, and $2 30@$2 38 ℘ bushel for prime quality.

POULTRY—Sells from carts as follows: Live fowls 35 to 45 cents; dressed do., 40@60. cents each; live turkeys $1 50@$2 25; dressed do., 20 @25 cents ℘ ℔.

POTATOES.—The market is better supplied with Irish, several parcels having arrived during the week, and we quote sales from store and wharf at $4 50@$5 50 ℘ bbl., in lots to suit. Sweet are in demand, and sell from carts at $1@$1 25 ℘ bush., as in quality.

PROVISIONS.—In the BACON market we have nothing new to report. The receipts of N. C. cured have been better, and there is a moderate supply on market. The demand for retailing purposes has become somewhat checked, and the sales for the week have been confined to small parcels at 16, 17@18 cents for hog round, and 18, 19@20 cents ℘ ℔. for hams, as in quality—generally held at highest figures. Western cured continues in fair supply, and scarcely any demand.—We quote from store at 13@14 cents for shoulders, and 14@16 cents ℘ ℔. for sides.——LARD.—The market is moderately supplied, and only a retail demand. We quote small sales at 18 cents for North Carolina, and 15½@17 cents ℘ ℔. for Northern.——PORK.—For Northern there is merely a retail enquiry, and we notice a fair supply on market. See table for store quotations. *Fresh* sells from the carts at 11½@13 cents ℘ ℔.

SALT.—There is only a light demand, and the market is fully supplied. A cargo of 4,000 sacks was received on Tuesday from Liverpool, but not yet sold. We quote from store at $2 30@$2 40 ℘ sack, for Liverpool ground, and 60 cents ℘ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES.—No shipping demand, and the market rules dull. We quote small sales of Common at $3@$3 50, and Contract at $5@$5 50 ℘ M.

TIMBER.—Owing to the low stage of the water courses, scarcely any has reached market during the past week, and there is little or none of former arrivals remaining unsold. We quote sales of only three rafts at $6@$6 50 for ordinary, and $10 for prime mill.

WOOD—Is brought to market quite freely, and is slow of sale. We quote by the boat load at $2 50@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ℘ cord for oak.

FREIGHT. We have nothing new to report in rates. There are very few vessels in port, but we notice only small quantities of produce offering shipment. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 00 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 20 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	23 00 @ 25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,	24 00 @ 00 00
Deals, 3 by,9	18 00 @ 00 00
Prime River Flooring,	16 00 @ 20 00

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 65	$ 50 @ $ 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 65	50 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 85
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 65	@ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 15	10 @ 12
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 60 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 70	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 1 25
Rosin, "	0 00@ 70	00 @ 70
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ½	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 2 00	1 00 @ 1 50
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Lumber,	00 @ 00	8 00 @ 9 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 75	0 60 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 70 @ 75	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ⅝
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 80
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 15
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 80
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 15

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending February 21st, 1867.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—392 bbls. spirits turpentine; 609 do. rosin; 50 do. pitch; 482 bales cotton; 1,956 bush. pea nuts; 4 pkgs mdze.

BOSTON—991 bbls. rosin; 475 do. tar; 20 bales cotton; 191 bush. pea nuts.

FOREIGN.

FALMOUTH, ENG.—307 bbls. spirits turpentine; 2,967 do. rosin; 87 bales cotton.

PORT AU PLATT—72,000 feet lumber; 53,000 shingles; 2 bbls. tar.

BARBADOES—58,000 oak staves.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold,	1.33	1.36
Silver,	1.25	1.30
U. S. 7-30's	1.02	1.04
Exchange on Northern Cities	½ disc't	par
Coupons of N. C. old sixes,	47	50
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue,	70	72
" " " " new "	50	53

BANK NOTES.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell
Cape Fear,	25	27	Lexington,	10	00
Bank of N. C.,	33	35	Miners & Planters',	20	00
Farmers' Bank,	25	28	Wilmington,	20	23
Merchants'	40	00	Wadesboro',	22	25
Charlotte,	20		Commerce	15	00
Commercial,	20	00	Greensboro' Mutual	3	00
Fayetteville,	8	10	Clarendon,	3	00
Roxboro',	30	00	Yanceyville	4	00
Washington,	4	00	Thomasville	30	00

DIED.

On the evening of February 18th, 1867, THOS. POWELL, infant son of Dr. Thomas F. and Adelia Wood, aged two months and sixteen days.

Not lost, but merely strayed away,
Allured by birds and songs and flowers,
To where there is more perfect day,
And never ceasing happy hours.

He will return, not as he went,
But with the birth of that bright clime,
Earthward on angel's missions sent,
A sky-gem of God's Diadem. COM.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

Planting Prospects.

One of the most palpaple evidences of demoralization which the times afford, is to be found in the indifference which men exhibit in regard to meeting their obligations of every kind. The want of confidence which universally prevails in the commercial community, is attributable ten times more to this cause than to the mere fact of the general poverty. Since the war merchants have so steadily and generally been disappointed in their dealings with agriculturists and others, that they who, by advances heretofore, kept the agricultural interests afloat, have, in a great measure, ceased to make advances of any kind, and the consequence is, that we are in danger of being without a crop this year. If things continue as they are, the class who are now landed proprietors, will ere long cease to be such. They will be compelled to give way to those who have some ready money, and who can develop the lands now going to waste, and thus add to the productive resources of the country. If there is any obligation which ought to be most carefully observed in these days, it is that which exists between the farmer, or planter, and his factor or commission merchant. In getting advances, he ought not to overestimate his ability to repay, and when his crop is harvested, every grain of it ought to go to the factor. The bad faith of farmers in this respect has been a very common cause of complaint ever since the war closed, and honest men, who have tried hard to make a living, have had to share the odium and suffer the consequences together with their less conscientious neighbors.

We cite the instance of certain farmers, not to make an odious discrimination against them, but because, being producers, a failure to keep their engagements necessarily deranges all other business.—The merchant's calculations are based upon this expectation from the farmers and other producers, and a disappointment in the latter extends itself throughout the entire commercial circle. Uncertainty is paralyzing to trade, and where, as with us, everything is uncertain, the paralysis embraces the whole system. The great scarcity of money, and the universal want of confidence, has reduced us to a most lamentable condition, and the inevitable result, in spite of all the stay-laws and bills for the relief of the people which can be passed, must be universal bankruptcy, unless some change is soon effected. We know of instances where planters have their labor organized, their lands in good condition and everything working smoothly, and yet are in great distress at the prospect of having to abandon their work for the want of means or credit to procure the supplies necessary to keep them going during the year. Being without cash and having to rely entirely upon commission merchants for supplies and money, they find themselves, when these supplies fail them, entirely helpless. Applications for assistance from Northern merchants are fruitless.—No money can be had there for investment here, except in very rare instances, where tempting speculations are offered.—The commission merchants are not to blame for the condition of things. Their money is almost all out in advances, and they cannot afford to borrow money themselves for the purpose of keeping up what has proved to them an unprofitable business. What is to be the result of the present unparalleled prostration, we cannot tell, but it looks very much like general bankruptcy at present. And it is by no means certain that any of the measures which have been adopted to prevent this seemingly inevitable consequence, will effect their object. As a general thing, stay laws, and all similar legislation, eventuate in evil to the debtor class rather than good, and it remains to be seen whether the present stay law in North Carolina will have that effect or not. One Senator, in protesting against its passage and explaining his reasons for voting against it, said he believed the result of it would be that three-fourths of the honest debtors of the State would be sold out of house and home in eighteen months.

The Ultimate Result of Reconstruction.

Under this heading the Baltimore *Sun* of the 12th instant gives a general review of the case as it now stands, and we think it a faithful review of the whole matter. As such we give it a prominent place in our editorial column. The *Sun* says:

"The office which radicalism assigned to the Thirty-Ninth Congress, in connection with the great and all-absorbing question of reconstruction, was to educate the public mind up to certain purposes which could not at once be unfolded. From the beginning it was obvious they were bent upon excluding the Southern States from representation in this or in the next Congress, and to secure power to themselves by electing the next President without regard to the electoral vote of those States. That, however, appears now to have been an incident to the ultimate object, a mere means rather by which the ultimate object was to be secured.—One who watches the whirlpool in the Niagara river, below the falls, fixing his eye only upon the boiling cauldron of waters, sees wave after wave and obstacle after obstacle disappear, without any generally controlling impulse to direct the moving mass, but if he looks above he finds a steady current setting inwards, and below that same current rushing swift and strong, away on its course.—One after another of the various plans of reconstruction has been submitted and apparently rejected by the present Congress; the last has gone down more wildly in the torrent than any of the others, and another, that of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, will share the same fate. But throughout them all runs the one controlling idea, which is approaching nearer and nearer to its development. The States of the South are to be denied all rights as organized communities. They are to be regarded as conquered territory, at the absolute disposition of Congress, and as such the right is to be asserted to construct society from its foundations, and to prescribe who shall and who shall not have political rights therein. To this end Congress will proceed to call conventions in those States to form new constitutions. It will declare in advance who shall and who shall not vote for delegates to be representatives, and this declaration will be an extension of electoral qualification to all, without distinction of color, and excluding from the privilege all the white race who have participated in the rebellion. As the number of the whites who have not, at some time or another, voluntarily participated in the struggle, is insignificant, the consequence will be the absolute surrender of those ten States to the political dominion of the negro population and the so-called Union men, and the perpetual proscription of all the white population who have possessed character and intelligence enough to share in public affairs heretofore.

"What the precise details of the bill may be, it is not important to consider; whether boards of commissioners shall be appointed to administer affairs during the transition period, or the present State organizations shall be tolerated for that purpose, as was contemplated by Stevens' North Carolina bill, or whether a purely military agency be constituted for that purpose, or Mr. Raymond's gentle suggestion that the military feature be introduced into the plan as an accessory to the civil agency, is not material. The substance of the thing is to be done, and done under such drapery of form that if the President dare to interpose an impeachment shall remove him from the way as swiftly as the torrent sweeps the floating seaweed in its course.

"But this great work is reserved for the fortieth Congress. The office of the thirty-ninth was to agitate, to develope, to prepare. But it had not then strength for action. Its fluctuating two-thirds could not always be relied upon for an emergency. An impeachment might alarm two or three of the weaker Senators, and the whole would then be spoiled. The fortieth Congress, instead of a doubtful two-thirds, will have three-fourths in each branch. From that number may be spared two or three whose nerves shall prove weak in the crisis, and still there will remain enough to clothe with the solemnity of legal form every action which the foregone purpose may require. Could the requisite two-thirds be counted upon at the present Congress, there is not now time remaining in which to pass the bill through the two Houses, so as to compel its final passage over a veto. The true men of the Senate could debate for a few days; there is no previous question to gag in that body, and the President's constitutional privilege of ten days for consideration would bridge over the life of the thirty-ninth Congress. Therefore the duties and office of the thirty-ninth Congress will continue to the end, that of an educational, preparatory body. But the block is hewn, and the finishing touches are reserved for that which shall succeed. The men who have been the leaders of radical thought in the present Congress will be members likewise of the fortieth. There is no fear that the paternity of the coming order of things will be denied to its originators. They will be the actors in the drama, stimulated perhaps only to higher efforts by the few new aspirants who may, with vain ambition, strive to be more extreme than they. They will have leisure to inaugurate and to complete their work, to call the conventions to initiate action under the State constitutions which will be formed, to accept and ratify them, and of course under them, and as parcel of the work, to complete the pending constitutional amendment, so as to make it operate upon all the remaining States. The current is running thitherward. Possibly it may be diverted, but the obstacle sufficient for the purpose is not yet in view."

The Southern States—Their Probable Destiny.

The editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, now in Washington city, no doubt sent the following to his paper. It appears in the *Standard* of yesterday, 14th instant.—Whether the Radicals are really bent on further injury to the South, time can only develop. We have made up our mind to look for the worst, and are, therefore, prepared to receive, at any time, the report of the most rash acts imaginable. We can only say the South has already borne much, and we fear the worst has not yet come:

"Important News.—We are informed that the "bill introduced by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, "from the New Orleans Riot Investigation Committee, to reorganize the present disloyal State "government of Louisiana, passed the lower "House of Congress on the 12th inst., by more "than two-thirds majority. Also, that the present Congress will probably act for all the Southern States.

"This is indeed important news. The principle "of reorganization is thus established, and *all* the "Southern States sooner or later will be placed, and "*kept*, under loyal governments.

"Day is breaking! The long night of treason, "with its shadow of death—its sorrow and suffering, will soon be overpast! The lamentations "of the loyal will be heard no more in all the "land! Day is breaking! *Jubilate Deo!*"

Thus prayeth the *Standard*.

Direct Trade.

The steamship Peruvian arrived at Norfolk on the 11th inst., from Philadelphia. The *Day Book* says:

"The Peruvian belongs to a company who own "the following first class steamships: The Dela-"ware, Propontis, one year old; Peruvian, "Brazilian and Florida, built in 1863; the Ala-"bama, Melita and Bolivar, purchased by the "company since the war; the Chesapeake, now "building in England; making in all 10 steamers "—quite enough to make a reliable and secure "semi-monthly line between Norfolk and Liver-"pool.

"The Peruvian is bark rigged, frame work of iron, "clincher built. Length, 281 feet; beam, 38 feet; "depth of hold, 29 feet; gross tonnage, 2,245 "31-100; registers 1,713 12-100. Her auxiliary "power is two engines, with a combined power "of 300 horse."

In addition to what the Peruvian took on board at Philadelphia, she also takes on board at Norfolk, 3,000 bales of Cotton and several hundred barrels of Naval Stores.—She will probably sail during the present week, and then leave enough to load the steamship Delaware, which is expected to arrive at Norfolk in about two weeks.

It affords us pleasure to note the efforts of the Southern cities towards extablishing direct trade with foreign countries. It looks like bringing trade back to its legitimate channel, as it was before New York ruled the commerce of the United States.

Small Pox in Salem.

We are glad to learn from a private letter that the terrible disease is abating in Forsythe county. Since the middle of November last there has been some one hundred and twenty cases in Salem, but four of which have proved fatal. Four-fifths of the cases, being protected by previous vaccination, were of a mild character. The Medical Faculty of the town are highly commended for their activity and success during the prevalence of the disease.

Conference Journal.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Branson & Farrow, Raleigh, N. C., a copy of the Journal of the Thirteenth Session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Fayetteville, November 7-12, 1866. The pamphlet contains some forty pages, and is neatly printed on good paper. The report is no doubt accurate. Messrs. Branson & Farrow are the authorized publishers.

Novel Shipment.—We learn that a gentleman in this city recently shipped by Railroad to Edgecombe county, several barrels of oyster-shells, to be converted into lime, to be used in renovating and refreshing worn-out and barren lands. This is, indeed, a novel article of shipment, and one which, if extensively ordered, would soon swell the revenue of the Railroads under the receipts for freight transported. If our friends in Edgecombe desire this article, we can supply them with any quantity at all seasons.

The Legislature.

It will be seen from the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, on the 14th inst., that the Senate was still engaged on the Revenue bill. The *Sentinel* says: "The bill which excited most interest, was Mr. Berry's bill to issue treasury notes to meet the interest on the State Bonds."

[It will be seen that this bill was defeated.]

"In the House, the petition of the Memorial Association for $1,500 for the uses of the cemetery, backed up by a strong force of ladies in the gallery, passed without opposition.

"The bill authorizing the Western Railroad to extend its line across the N. C. Railroad, to the Virginia line, near Mt. Airy, was taken up to-day and passed its several readings by a strong vote. This will give great satisfaction to the people of our Northwestern Counties, as well as to the friends of the Road on the entire route.

"The completion of such a Road could not fail to be of vast importance to the interests of the State and the counties immediately interested. We hope to see Greensboro', High Point, Thomasville, and Salisbury, bidding strongly to secure the crossing. We think it is clear that the strongest subscription, other things being equal, should secure it. Col. Waugh has been active in securing its passage. He seldom fails at what he attempts, and we look for its passage" [by the Senate.]

The Norfolk *Day Book* says that the Beef market of that city "is looking up."—Glad *to hear it*.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 14th.

The Military Bill Passed the House of Representatives.

The telegraph brings us the news of the passage of Stevens's military bill by one vote short of a two-thirds majority. Should the Senate pass it by a two-thirds vote, it is probable that the one man wanted can be whipped into the traces, and then the bill will be carried over the veto. The bill, which was published in the *Dispatch* of Saturday, and of which some further notice appears in the special telegraph from Washington in our telegraph column, gives the "so-called Confederate States" military governors, whose authority is made to over-ride all State authority, and who can allow civil trials as long as they suit them, and when they do not, they can resort to courts-martial.

Whether the bill will pass or not is a question of much doubt. When twenty Radicals desert Stevens in the House, we can hardly expect the Senate, which is comparatively a Conservative body, to sustain him in entire force. But let us be surprised at nothing, and wait events patiently.

We observe that Mr. Boutwell does not fear a conflict from a probable decision of the Supreme Court that "States are still States and entitled to representation;" because, under the bill, "the Court would have no State government to recognize," and a conflict would be avoided.

We suppose he infers that notwithstanding the bill does not formally abolish the State governments, they are ignored by the military power, which leaves them without vitality.

Well, if the bill pass and becomes a law that is one change from the paralysis we have endured, and puts us one step nearer the end of the "war *cessante*."

What Industry will Do.

The Waco (Texas) *Register* says, last year a young man living near that place—let his name be known—Albert Sears, rented a piece of good land, hired one good old freedman, and with his own hands went to work to cultivate the soil. He worked manfully and well. And now for the fruits of his industry. He has gathered twenty-four bales of cotton, two thousand bushels of corn and made four hundred gallons of molasses from Sorghum. He also has some pork to spare. He has sold sixteen hundred bushels corn for twelve hundred dollars gold, obtained three hundred dollars for his molasses, and his cotton is good for $1,800 more—making in all $3,300. He was at some trifling extra expense during cotton picking time.

The *Register* pertinently comments:

Young man, if you are out of useful employment, go thou and do likewise, Do not stay at home, a burden to your parents in order to keep up waning respectability. Do not go to the city a begging for a clerkship "wages first year no consideration." Do not start a grocery. Do not rest in hallucination that you were born to win a fortune by speculating off other people.—Do not look to card-playing, horse racing or marrying a rich widow for a living. But go into business on a hundred acres of good Texas land; get up early, go between the plow handles yourself; see with your own eyes that everything on the place goes right; and in a few years you will be ahead of want, and can marry the prettiest girl in the neighborhood.

An Eye in a Man's Stomach.

A country gentleman with only one natural eye, the other being a glass one, happened to arrive in this city some time last week, and registered himself at a small lodging-house not far from the Pacific Railroad depot. Being very tired from travel, he went to bed early, carefully taking out his glass eye and putting it in a tumbler of water on the washstand to keep it bright for the next morning. Later in the evening, while our friend was comfortably snoring, another traveler arrived, and, the house being very full, was shown into the same room which our country friend occupied. This newcomer had drank a great deal of wine during the night, and soon after having blown out the candle and retired to bed, he felt an unquenchable thirst. So he got up as well as he could, and groping his way to the washstand, filled up the tumbler to the brim and swallowed it at a gulp—glass eye and all.

Early in the morning our one-eyed friend arose, and to his great astonishment found his glass eye missing. He was sure he had put it into the tumbler. But it evidently was not there. It never occurred to him that it might be in his fellow-lodger's stomach. So he dressed himself, took his breakfast, paid his bill, and went up town to Jacob Blattner's store, there to purchase a new eye.

Meanwhile the other lodger tossed uneasily to and fro in his bed, groaned heavily, and felt decidedly uncomfortable. About 9 o'clock he awoke with a decided bellyache. He rang for the servants and ordered a doctor. The doctor came and suggested, "Drank too much!" Lodger looked guilty and agonized. Meanwhile the symptoms grew worse, and the doctor ordered a pint of purgative Seltzer water, and went after some other patients. Our unhappy friend, however, found the pains in his stomach increase to such a terrible extent that he grew half crazy. Half the hotel rushed up into his room, and after a general consultation, a neighboring barber was called in to administer a clyster. The barber, after a careful examination of the patient, concluded that he had swallowed some hard substance. An emetic was administered, and lo and behold! the glass eye was thrown up, to the great astonishment of the traveler.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

"The wages of sin is death."

Another Plan of Adjustment—A Proposition from Mr. Banks—Its Territorial Character.

Plans for the adjustment of the vexed question of "North and South," are as thick in Congress as the most ardent could desire. We hope one will be hit upon after awhile to relieve the anxieties of the people. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazettee*, writes:

If the announcement of Mr. Banks on Friday that a plan of adjustment was in embryo which could meet the sanction of the President, created in the mind of every one hopes of sincerity, even on his part, such hopes were utterly dissipated upon its introduction on Saturday. The project of Stevens, with all its audacity and atrociousness, possessed at least the virtue of honesty—that of Banks (a synopsis of which I append) while it is equally violative of the Constitution, while it equally subjects the Southern States to the worst form of military rule, while it equally ignores the Executive and judicial branches of the government, yet sneakingly attempts to veil its purposes and avowedly is a mere snare to entrap the President, so that his pre-ordained expulsion from office may fall with less appalling force upon the public mind.

The bill of Mr. Banks is in direct conflict even with his own speech delivered immediately preceding its introduction.—In that harangue he distinctly declared that the plan he was foreshadowing was based upon the "constitutional amendment," which he gratuitously assumed had already been adopted by three-fourths of the represented States, while his own State yet stubbornly rejects it. Yet his *bill* violates every provision even of that amendment. It will be seen that it, in terms, remits the unrepresented States to the condition of the Indian Territories, and contemplates a form of government even for a *favored section*, substantially the same as that repudiated as totally unendurable by the wild tribes of savages themselves, who have just been mercifully placed under the control of the War Department to save them from the still more horrible rule of civil agents and commissioners whose tyranny has been enforced by the bayonet.

SYNOPSIS OF MR. BANKS' BILL.

The bill sets forth that the form of government now existing in Louisiana has never been recognized by the Congress of the United States, and that it fails to secure rights to loyal citizens; and provides for a commission of three persons, *one to be appointed by the Senate, one by the House of Representatives and one by the Secretary of War*, who shall be authorized to proceed to the State of Louisiana, with authority to replace the political organization now existing there.

The Commissioners shall, without delay, *secure a registry of all male citizens over twenty-one years of age without distinction of class, color* or former condition of slavery. All so registered shall be allowed to vote, provided they have estates valued at $100 or upwards, or can read or write *or were born within the State*, or have contributed, by payment of taxes, to the support of the Government. *Exception is made in the next session against every person who as a member of Congress or other officer of the United States, or member of a State Legislature, or Governor of a State, or had held a judicial office, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and had subsequently engaged in rebellion against the United States or had held office under the late Confederacy, or had participated in any pretended secession convention*, but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, remove such disability.

After the registry shall have been completed the commissioners shall, by giving thirty days notice, call an election for delegates to a convention to be composed of a number equal to the number in the State Legislature prior to the late rebellion, and to which convention shall be submitted the question of the acceptance of this bill, and of the ratification of the constitutional amendment; and the convention shall then proceed to form a State Constitution, republican in form, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people; and if ratified by a majority of them *it shall be submitted to Congress*, and if approved by Congress, Louisiana shall be admitted to all the privileges in the Union. *An oath of non-participation in the rebellion and of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States is prescribed to be taken by all voters, and the judges of the election are empowered to refuse the vote of any person disqualified by the bill.*

REMARKS

OF

MR. CUNNINGHAM, of Person,

In the Senate, on the 8th instant, "on the Bill to Change the Jurisdiction of the Courts and the Pleadings Therein."

Mr. Speaker.—I do not desire to consume unnecessarily the time of this body, but I feel bound to offer my views in regard to the measure before us. I am opposed to the substitute offered by the Senator from Pasquotank, but will vote for the bill as reported by the committee. It seems to me useless to discuss the point as to the propriety, or necessity, or even the constitutionality of this measure. It is obvious, that it is demanded by the whole country; everybody has made up his mind to it, and even the Judges are prepared to give it a chance, if it is a just compromise between debtor and creditor. The ordinance of the State Convention is radically defective as a relief measure, by making it almost necessary for all creditors to bring actions to the Spring Courts of the present year, and thus involving the people of the State in a crushing burden of costs. I have heard it estimated that 50,000 suits would be commenced this Spring, and putting the costs of each at twenty dollars, we have $1,000,000 of costs alone, a terrible tax indeed for the benefit of relief! Sir, this deluge of litigation must be arrested in some way, and it seems to me that this is the first relief now demanded. I am in favor of the bill under consideration for several reasons, first, because it gives the debtor twelve months more to pay.

The people cannot now pay a tenth of their indebtedness. But two crops have been made since the close of the war, and if these had been full ones, it would have taken nearly all to supply existing destitution, to refit farms with stock and implements, and to purchase the household articles, which were beginning to be so much needed. But the crops were short; and in many places not sufficient to bread the people and feed the stock, and great numbers have had to go in debt for the necessaries of life. Under these circumstances, no reasonable man can object to give the people time to make one more crop before they can be forced to pay even a tenth.—This bill, also, very justly, as I think, allows a debtor the privilege of preventing suits by paying within the prescribed time, the amount allowed to be collected. This is another important error in the existing law. For had debtors offered to pay the tenth of their obligations by the first of this year, creditors could have refused it, and, in many cases, would have done so, hoping by the fears of cost, and the trouble and exposure of legal process to force their debtors to pay more. This bill also provides that small debts shall be put on the same footing with large ones. It recognizes the validity of contracts, looks to future payments, and gives the creditor the chance and the right to recover his just dues, as soon and as fast as the debtor is able to pay them.

Relief is demanded by the public calamities. It is due to an honest and devoted people, overwhelmed by losses, not resulting from their own extravagance, and it is due to the great cause of justice and public security. To put the country now at the mercy of speculators, is to insure demoralization, riots, bloodshed, repudiation and revolution; and no creditor who has a wise and just sense of his true interests, will object to any measure that is calculated to encourage industry, to inspire hope, and to protect society from anarchy.

But let this be our purpose; let us hold an even balance between the honest creditors and honest and unfortunate debtors, steadily opposing all tendency to repudiation, inflexibly interposing to stay the tide of executions that threaten to sweep all the means of the State into the hands of extortioners, and determined to give all men a chance to pay what they owe, and to receive what is their own.

For one, I shall never, under any circumstances, countenance any measure that looks to repudiation. This is spoilation of the worst kind; it is robbery, the taking from one what is justly his and giving to another. It is immoral, it is inexpedient, it is ruinous; it would disgrace us abroad, demoralize us at home, and open the way to utter lawlessness and anarchy.

On the other hand, honor, honesty and every consideration of self-interest demand a stay, a temporary stay in the forced collection of debts. No honest class or interest can lose by it, and the universal and unparalleled sufferings and losses of a devoted people, and the causes of the calamities would justify such measures in the eyes of all the world.

His heart is harder than the nether millstone, who could object to such relief, fairly designed, and our self protection as a people, as an organized society, demands it.—If it be framed on the principle discussed, we need not fear the action of the Supreme Court. That body is composed of men, of Christian men and statesmen, as well as lawyers. They would be bold and reckless men indeed, if they were to pull down a breakwater designed only to prevent universal ruin; and I have no doubt but that their desire is to see the debtor saved by means that do not strike at the root of honesty, and give all the advantage to one class of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the measure before us will meet the approval of all thoughtful and honest men; and for one, I am willing to labor here day and night till it is passed; and I call on Senators to come to the work in a spirit of compromise, to remember that every day's delay is adding thousands and thousands to the public burdens, and endeavor immediately to unite on a plan that will arrest the tide of ruin setting in, restore confidence, and inspire hope, in every class of our unfortunate people.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

Mr. Speed presented a petition from the Trustees of Elizabeth City Academy, asking for authority to sell said property. Referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution in favor of Wm. Bradford, recommended its reference with accompanying documents to the committee on Claims; also a resolution in favor of Rex Hospital, recommending its passage.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a memorial from citizens of Union county, relative to the removal from office of J. D. Williams, a magistrate of said county, reported adversely.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to amend sec. 7, chap. 40, acts of 1866, recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill in favor of widows, recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Kelley offered an additional name for Justices of the Peace for the county of Duplin; concurred in.

BILLS.

Mr. Hall, a bill relative to inspectors of the city of Wilmington. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances,

Mr. Love, a bill to harmonize and give through freight on the various Railroads in this State.—Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Koonce, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the appointment of special magistrates in each incorporate town in the county of Carteret, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McCorkle, the rules were suspended, and the bill relative to supplying artificial arms to disabled soldiers, and for other purposes, was taken up on its third reading and passed

On motion of Mr. Hall, the rules were suspended, and the private calendar was taken up.

Bill for the relief of the estate of the late Gen. L. O'B. Branch came up, and was recommitted to the Finance committee.

Resolution in favor of A. E. Jacobs, was rejected on its second reading.

Bill to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing Company was amended, and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Pigeon Hill River Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Haywood county, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Monroe Lodge, No. 224, in the town of Monroe, passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Waynesville Baptist College in the county of Haywood passed its several readings.

Bill to revive and re-enact the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Joint Stock Publishing Company, passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the Senate resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, in order to consider the bill to lay off and establish the county of Vance, to be composed of portions of Craven and Beaufort counties. The bill was rejected, by the casting vote of the Speaker—ayes 19, nays 19, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday Feb. 13, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Allen from the Judiciary committee, reported a substitute for the bill to amend section 21, chapter 34, Revised Code.

Mr. Kenan, from the same committee, unfavorably, a bill for the protection of Guardians.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, for the committee on Claims, favorably; a resolution in favor of the State Librarian, and resolution in favor of Mrs. P. P. Dick, relict of the late Judge Dick.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to authorize a special Court for the County of Wilson.

By Mr. Allen, a bill for the protection of Grape Growers.

By Mr. Bright, a bill authorizing the Chairman of the County Court of Lenoir county, to sell the old Jail lot in the town of Kinston.

By. Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a bill to amend an act to encourage the raising of sheep in the counties of Watauga and Ashe.

By Mr. Hutchinson, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Orphan Asylum.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to negotiate a loan for the relief of the Treasury and to establish a N. C. Saving's Bank.

Mr. Morehead offered amendments reducing the loan to $5,000,000, and striking out the 18th section of the bill, in relation to funding. He then moved a re-committal of the bill to the Finance committee.

The motion to recommit was adopted.

A resolution in favor of the State Librarian passed second and third readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company.

This bill after discussion and amendment, passed second and third readings.

Mr. Waugh, by leave, introduced a bill to stay executions in Courts of Record.

Mr. Everett, a bill to allow persons who lost an arm or leg in the service of the late Confederate States to retail Spirituous Liquors by a measure less than a quart, without paying any license.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war, for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to amend an act to regulate salaries and fees, passed second and third readings.

A bill to convert the debt due the State from the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co. into capital stock, passed its second reading.

A bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe for stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company.

A bill to pay *talis* jurors for their services in the trial of capital felonies, and

A bill to amend an act to extend the time for perfecting title to land, passed second and third readings.

A resolution allowing mileage to officers and members of the Legislature, for the adjourned session, passed second and third readings.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Holderby, providing for joint informal consideration by the two Houses, of the plan of reconstruction recently proposed by Govs. Orr, Sharkey and others, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Messrs. Foard and Wilson, of Forsyth, were allowed to record their votes, the former for, and the latter against the Stay Law passed on Saturday last.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 14, 1867.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, a bill authorizing the Comptroller to employ a clerk. Recommend its passage.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Corporations, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Dental Association, proposed an amendment and recommend its passage. Also a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Emigration Aid Company, proposes sundry amendments and recommend its passage.

BILLS.

Mr. Paschall, a bill to consolidate the Chatham Railroad and Western Railroad Companies. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hall, a bill to secure advances for agricultural purposes, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a memorial from the Ladies' Memorial Association of the city of Raleigh, asking aid to complete the Cemetery near this place, with a resolution providing for the payment of $1,500 for said purpose.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings, unanimously.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to pay the interest on the State debt, was taken up, and after debate, the question recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, the yeas and nays were called and the bill was rejected by a vote of 27 to 15.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Speaker and Hall for several days.

Mr. Cowles introduced a resolution providing that the Senate and House meet in joint Convention on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, to consider the affairs of the Union. On motion of Mr. Hall, it was amended by inserting Wednesday next. On motion of Mr. Leach, it was laid on the table for the present.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to raise revenue was taken up, read by sections, sundry amendments were adopted, and pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

Mr. Harper, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the consolidation of the securities of the State, held by the Literary Board, and for other purposes. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Lowe, a resolution instructing the committee on adjournment to report on or before the 15th inst. Adopted.

By Mr. Russ, a resolution that the Judiciary committee enquire and report as to the compensation that should be allowed the Attorney General for investigating the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company. Adopted.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to regulate taxation by the County Courts, passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

A resolution relative to weights and measures passed second and third readings.

Bills to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company; to appoint a tax collector for the county of Martin; to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to protect Executors and Administrators, were laid on the table on second readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to extend its line across the North Carolina Railroad to the Virginia line near Mt. Airy.

Mr. Waugh addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill then passed its second reading.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

A bill to establish a Penitentiary, on second reading.

Mr. Hutchison offered a substitute for the bill.

This substitute differs from the original bill in that it provides for raising $25,000 annually by taxing spirituous liquors foreign and domestic, dirks, pistols, bowie knives, playing cards and other luxuries—the amount so raised to be appropriated to the erection of Penitentiary buildings. [It also provides for the appointment of three commissioners to visit Northern prisons with a view to ascertaining the best mode for constructing the Penitentiary.]

Mr. McKay moved to substitute for the bill and substitute a bill on the calendar, authorizing the courts to sentence criminals to work on the public roads. Laid on the table.

Mr. Russ presented a memorial accompanied by a resolution in favor of the Ladies Memorial Association of Wake county, [appropriating $1,500 to aid said Association in improving their Cemetery for the burial of Confederate soldiers near this city.]

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed *unanimously*.

Mr. McKay introduced a resolution asking an early report from the committee on Federal Relations. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Mc Nair.

Sundry private engrossed bills of incorporation, had their first reading and the House then adjourned.

To the Exchanges of "The Watchman,"

Our Southern and Western exchanges, to whom we are indebted for many courtesies will do us the favor to insert this Card, to say:

1. That the stockholders have suspended "The Watchman" until a sufficient capital be secured to place it upon a safe basis.

2. Until the announcement of its resumption, let no remittances for new subscriptions be sent. Our Agents will please suspend operations.

3. After the suspension became probable all moneys arriving at the office were returned, and since the suspension we have sent by return mail all that came. As the stockholders had expended all receipts upon the publication, in order to complete the volume, Dr. Deems paid for the last four numbers, after having given to the paper a year of useful labor.

4. Upon its resumption, all subscriptions due will be made up. If there be no resumption, the stockholders will endeavor to make some other arrangement. There need be no correspondence on this subject. The best has been done, and will be done.

Dr. Deems desires to express thanks to the many ladies and gentlemen from whom he has received the kindest words since the suspension. Among them are some of the most eminent in the land. Nothing but kind regrets have been expressed. His correspondence is so large that he hopes that this general acknowledgment will be accepted.

W. H. Chase, Publishing Agent.
C. F. Deems, Editor.

New York, Jan. 28, 1867.

The patience of this great, free people is sublime. They will bear much abuse of power, much neglect of duty, especially when committed in the name of liberty.—But they will not submit to a military despotism, though intended for "rebels."—They will not permit the great safeguard of the Constitution to be stricken down in the midst of peace, and when the last armed foe has for two years grounded his musket. And they will not much longer permit the enmities of self seeking politicians to keep separate two great sections of our common country. The fraternal feeling of this now speciously divided nation must be speedily restored by the action of Congres or in spite of it.—*Nat. Int.*

Heretofore the law has been that the wife cannot testify either for or against her husband. Both New York and Massachusetts, however, are announced as endeavoring to change this law, the legislature of each State having under consideration bills permitting husband and wife to testify against each other. These wise law makers, it seems, will not permit them to say a word for each other.

The perpetrator of the following demands a prize of one hundred dollars:

Why is it that the country lies prostrate, financially and politically? Because several extraordinary *bills* have been presented to Congress, and it seems impossible to *settle* them.

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 14.

Territorialization in South Carolina Begun.

In our columns this morning our readers will find a printed petition, prepared for signatures, to the Congress of the United States, in behalf of "the colored citizens of the State of South Carolina," praying that the present State Government should "be changed to a Territorial Government" of such form, that in the reorganization of civil authority in the State preparatory to its representation in Congress, "every man accounted a citizen of the United States, shall be authorized to have an equal voice." The petition is obviously got up by Northern Radicals, and is secretly circulated for signatures by Northern negroes. It is a part of the party tactics, and illustrates the means used to get up facts and opinions for party purposes. We ventilate it for the benefit of our people, and to put them on their guard against the machinations of Northern emissaries.

1. The petition, of course, teems with falsehood from beginning to end. It begins with a recital of the condition of the negroes in South Carolina. It says: "The Civil Rights bill fails, redress fails, and the Civil Courts fail to do them justice. These courts do not indict white men that outrage our people; and we, the recipients of wrong and abuse, have to submit powerless *to these wicked decisions of the civil tribunal, where justice is a mockery and injustice is clothed in the garb of righteousness, and life itself is imperiled.*" It is probable that this petition was prepared at the North; and, therefore, the proceedings in our courts of justice were not known; but its exaggerated and unqualified falsity, must be known to every one, black or white, who witnessed the late trials of negro criminals in this city and its neighborhood. We hesitate not to say, that fairer and more impartial trials were never known in any courts of justice; and we doubt not that this would be the testimony of the United States authorities themselves.

2. The petition goes on—"In many places they dare not even now assert the liberty secured them by the Emancipation Proclamation; if they do, they are outraged, threatened with death, and driven from their homes, poor, homeless, naked, hungry and without shelter."

The petition does not state where negroes "are outraged, threatened with death, and driven from their homes, poor, homeless, naked, hungry and without shelter," for asserting the liberty secured to them by the Emancipation Proclamation. It asserts that this has occured "in many places." It has never occurred in any place; for the simple reason, that *the Emancipation Proclamation* did not secure liberty to negroes in South Carolina. It was secured to them by South Carolina herself, by her ordinance of emancipation. Not a citizen of hers has disputed her act, or ever attempted to hold a former slave in bondage since her ordinance of emancipation—and the tragic effect, "threatened with death, driven from their homes, poor, homeless, naked, hungry and without shelter," is as true as the cause stated.

3. "Their wives and their children, the old, enfeebled and decrepid, who have been worn out under the cruel task-master, and the tender infant at the bosom, and the sick—*all, all alike* are now compelled to seek refuge in temporary huts in the woods or along the public highways."

The "*cruel task-master*" took care of them when they were slaves. They were well fed and well housed. They multiplied faster than the whites; and there were far more aged people amongst the negroes, than amongst white persons. Such a thing as a negro pauper was unknown. There are old men in this city, who never, until emancipation took place, were solicited by a negro for alms. It seems now that "their wives and their children, the old and decrepie, the tender infant at the bosom, and the sick—*all, all alike* are now compelled to seek refuge in temporary huts in the woods, or along the public highways." Bad as their changed condition is under emancipation, this is a vile slander against that policy. It is a vile slander against the Freedmen's Bureau, which has twelve millions of dollars to prevent such destitution.

4. But the next invention is a fling against the Freedmen's Bureau itself. The petition says: "Upon many plantations they are compelled either to contract for wages, by which they could not support their families, or be driven off—flight being their only refuge from tyranny and abuse."

Probably the late proceedings on the Savannah Riot inspired this brilliant clause. We are no advocate of this Bureau; but we will say this much in their behalf—that no organization could superintend the welfare and interests of the negro population with more zeal and fidelity, than the Freedmen's Bureau. Whether they regard the rights and interests of the white population, with an equal zeal, is another thing. The wages they want the planters to pay to negro laborers have been so high during the past year, as to have bankrupted thousands of our planters. They are now higher than any laborers in any part of Europe receive. In what nation of Europe do common field laborers receive a peck of meal, three pounds of bacon and twelve dollars a month, besides firewood and housing?

These are the mighty wrongs which "thunder in the index." But there is a greater than all these told in the body of the petition. It is not political—it is *social intercourse and equality*. The petition says: "Slavery no longer holds us in its galling clutches, but we have dropped from its cruel shackels into the no less *wicked grasp of a powerful prejudice*, which would contrive for us a more *ruinous* fate than brutal slavery. It would make our liberty a curse instead of a blessing, and its every advocate a dangerous enemy to mankind, the glorious Emancipation Proclamation an edict of ruin and wretchedness, and the great triumph of Federal arms a failure."

So, after all, nothing is done for the negro by emancipation. He must have *social intercourse and equality*—or his "liberty is a curse"—its "advocates are enemies to mankind"—"emancipation is *an edict of ruin and wretchedness*," and the war "a failure." They are in the *wicked grasp of a powerful prejudice*," "which would contrive for us a *more ruinous fate than brutal slavery.*"

All this exaggeration and untruth, got up by Northern white men, has a purpose.—That purpose is, not to benefit the negro; but *to use him* to control and degrade the white men of the South, in the interests of the Radical party.

Crops.

The prospects for the new Year are not so flattering as we had hoped they would be. We hear great complaints among the farmers at the scarcity of labor, many of them having failed up to this time in procuring hands to cultivate their lands.—Whether they will be able to procure a sufficiency of labor we cannot tell. If not, there will necessarily be a great falling off in the agricultural productions of this country this year. We hope our planting friends may yet succeed in procuring labor. A thousand laborers could get employment in Choctaw.—*Choctaw Herald.*

The Intelligencer commemorates this morning two noble records—that of the great contest in the House of Representatives, which triumphantly vindicated the people against a military despotism; and that of the princely liberality of an American citizen, who forgetting the strife that has torn our land, would bless the impoverished South with his benefactions, and unite our common country by another glorious memory, in which every American citizen takes an honest pride.—*National Intelligencer, 9th inst.*